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DEATHS.

On October 8, 1908, at South Kensington VIOLET DEADY KEANE, daughter of David Dandy Keane, Q.C.

On October 28, 1908, at Southgate, England, ANNA, widow of Thomas Jeremy Ferguson, of Chefoo-R. I. P.

On October 3, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM RICHARD MACKAY LEMMON, of Skeg, Aberdeenshire, aged 29 years.

On November 1, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, aged 35 years.

On Tuesday, November 3, 1908, at Shanghai, R. RODLAND, aged 48 years.

On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, JOAQUIN M. COLLACO, of the I. M. Customs Service, aged 45. Deeply regretted.

Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

(10th November.)

In the French scientific review *La Géographie* an interesting estimate of the prevailing conditions in China to-day appears from the pen of M. Jean Rodes, who deals with the question from the point of view of an outside observer. Although, as a Shanghai contemporary remarks, the writer claims to have made no new discoveries, he puts very clearly the defects arising from the financial difficulties which beset the country and the evils resulting from a corrupt mandarinate. In the course of his article, M. Rodes states that banks still exist which make it their chief business to make advances for the purchase of official positions; and it is quite a tradition that a high mandarin, in the three years of his term of office, is able not only to repay the loan by which he secured it, but to enrich his family for three generations. These abuses, far from disappearing, are taking an aggravated form by reason of the protests that the reforms give for new taxation. The uprisings in the South last June, and at Chinchou, Kwangsi, were caused, he contends, by the extraordinary increase of taxation for the alleged purpose of defraying the expenses of schools and the army. The number of taxes levied in Chin-chou reaches the ridiculous total of 72. A complete re-casting of the official system is called for. Reform is promised but it encounters such powerful opposition, not only amongst the Manchu, but even from professed reformers like Chang Chih-tung, that it is unnecessary to expect any serious practical issue.

We now turn to what M. Rodes regards as the new elements which are bringing about changes in the Chinese Empire. The first of these is what may be called the new materialism. A generation ago the Celestials, convinced of the superiority of his own civilization and dominated by every kind of superstition, shewed a determined hostility to every utilitarian device of the West. To-day, telegraphy, telephony, railways, scientific mining, "all the *diaboleries* of the West," to which were opposed beliefs in *fengshui* and the national Dragon, are not only admitted into China, but are matters in which one province engages in friendly rivalry with another. Companies are being formed, on all sides for the construction of railways and for the carrying on of industrial enterprises. China has accepted the material elements in European civilization, its sciences and its methods. But she seeks no longer, the tutelage of Europe. Now it is China for the Chinese." The second, new element is the new nationalism, which does not consist merely or even to any considerable extent of the spirit of xenophobia. The Sino-Japanese war, the loss of territory since 1898, the disaster of 1900, taught China that she exists; a lesson that she learned with humiliation into hope; and from this hope has been born the new nationalism—the patriotism if you will of China to-day. M. Rodes finds the surest evidence of this, not in the new rallying cry quoted above, but in the fact of the new militarism or rather in the fact that the new militarism is drawing into the army the sons of the most important houses. China has perhaps not been so peaceful during the ages as M. Rodes is inclined to think, but certainly the profession of arms has never been followed by the scions of great houses as it is at the present moment. For ages the soldier has been beneath contempt. To-day China's sons are going as freely to the military and naval schools of Europe as to her medical and law schools. This certainly is very significant, far more than the jingoistic proceedings of the semi-educated Young China party. Present day China is marked by another new fact—the new intellectualism. With the spirit of the West has come something of the philosophy of the West. The study of science has aroused as it always does the spirit of criticism and of frank examination, the result of which is that we are able to read in the newspapers articles scoffing at the beliefs in spirits and pointing out how baneful has been the influence of such beliefs in China, whereby the dead have exercised a veritable tyranny over the living. Springing out of the new intellectualism of China comes the new individualism of the younger generation of Chinese. This is the natural consequence of the liberation of thought from the fetters of the past. In many of the families of the mandarins, of the gentry, and of the merchants in the open ports, where long intercourse with foreign peoples has somewhat weakened the force of Chinese custom, the children, at any rate the sons, have acquired something of the

independence and proper one to adopt, but while it is quite an easy matter for social reformers whose pockets are not effected to denounce a trade which is not obviously detrimental to those actually engaged in it, the boot is on the other leg when they stand directly to loss. We have no doubt that, given an opportunity to search the law on the right, the Government of the Philippines will find ample grounds for dumping the opium drug in other countries and attaching the proceeds realized from it. After all, the Government is not confined with the morality of the people of Hongkong; what they have to preserve is the standard of virtue among the natives under their protection. If their action may seem somewhat inconsistent, that is merely because we have all comprehend the attitude of Government. Just as the old classical tag has it, "no mortal man is at all times wise." That the Manila authorities are somewhat dubious about the proposal to sell their confiscated opium to dealers abroad, so that Peter may be robbed to pay Paul, is evident from the second proposal, which certain economists have advanced to the following effect: "To help the solution, the Governor-General has been asked to utilize the contraband for the provision of medicines for the Philippine poor by having the stocks on hand sent to American wholesale druggists to be made up into medicinal tablets, the cost of manufacture to be deducted, and the balance beyond the amount of these tablets required for Philippine dispensing exchanged for other medicines used by the Bureau of Health, such as calomel, etc. Dr. Heiser has been authorized to try and make a deal to this end, and a sixty-kilo consignment of opium from the stocks seized by the internal revenue bureau has been forwarded for experiment. If this proves practicable, it may be the way chosen by the Governor-General. It is understood to have the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and is considered to be the ordinary individual would seek to understand are omitted. No doubt, if the Colony were rich in hard cash, and had balance which was likely to increase annually, recurring one. Because there is no mention of the endowment of chairs, and if the university idea would be haled with acclamation by all interested in the cause of education. But the case is very much otherwise. We are assured that taxes must be increased, while the ordinary necessities of life are advancing and wages are steadily on the down grade. In such circumstances the prospect of paying for a new institution designed for the benefit of the few would not be precisely exhilarating. It may be that some scheme can be evolved whereby the purses of the taxpayers will not be further lightened but we cannot feel optimistic on that head. A final point in connection with the Calendar: would it not have been a simple matter to include a balance-sheet for the year so that interested parties might discover how the College of Medicine stands financially?

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Amid the larger events which have attracted public interest in Hongkong of late comparatively little or no attention has been given to the scheme for the creation of a university in the Colony. Reference is made to the fact, however, in the Calendar of the Hongkong College of Medicine which has just been issued for 1908-9 and it seems that the College is waiting to see how far it is possible to give effect to the proposal for which some \$30,000 has already been promised or subscribed. The Hongkong College of Medicine was inaugurated in 1892, and five years later the first two graduates were presented with their diplomas at a public gathering which was held in the City Hall. Since 1892 we find that legitimate diplomas have been awarded to 36 students of the College; not a large number by any means, being slightly over 20 students per annum. In view of the fact that the Hongkong College of Medicine has so far been merely a name, that it has had no visible existence, as the Calendar puts it, and that until 1902 the lectures received no salaries for their labour, the College has managed to jog along apparently without incurring any debt. In 1902, however, the lecturers, on the principle that the labourer is worthy of his hire, were paid a nominal honorarium from the fees of the students, supplemented by an annual Government grant of \$5,000, and that honorarium has been paid annually during the last six years. It is disappointing that we are unable to tell from the Calendar the total number of students who attend these classes in medicine, for we might be able to form some estimate of the necessity there is for the proposed University. We take it, however, that if the total number of those who received diplomas in 1908 was five the attendance is nothing abnormal. It is quite true that in Hongkong there are not many men who having reached the age when their ordinary education has finished are able to spend another five years at College, spending even the moderate sum of \$10 per month, and with the prospect of having to work for the Government for another three years at \$100 per month, not exceeding \$300 a month on account of the \$5,000 annual grant. Such a prospect is not compelling, even at the end of that period the bright student would have to make up the deficiency by

proceed to the Scotch or English Universities to fit himself for a larger sphere of usefulness in the world of medical practice. For that reason it is worth while to exclaim, "If it comes to the point, why not Columbia? Why not Georgia, where one looks except sideways, close, why not any of the states?—the prohibition of every nation down to kissing, reigns." Mr. Shelton Hooper took a sane and sensible view of the situation when he suggested that notices should be posted calling attention to the fact that spitting was not, as he said, illegal but against public amenity and cleanliness. At the same time we entirely disagree with the idea that the public places of the city should be provided with cuspidors, as our American cousins say. Fancy entering for the first time a place of spittoons, and fancy the name that Hongkong would get. It seems to us that Mr. Lau Chu Pak voiced the general view when he said: "Educational matters are much preferable to legislation among the lower class of Chinese. Unless you want to make it too unpleasant and drive this class of people out of the Colony, it would be advisable to take other measures." What we should like to know is, was the Registrar General sarcastic when he wrote: "How many prosecutions will there be daily? Several hundreds I imagine. The extra work thrown on the police and Courts will be considerable. Has this been sufficiently considered?" In spite of notices of the emigrants (strangers to Hongkong and ignorant of the law) offend daily in this office. A constable should be stationed here. He will get plenty of cases." It is so seldom that the honest gentleman waxes humorous that the doubt is, we submit, pardonable; but he put the whole thing in a nutshell. There was no talk there about British Columbia and why Mr. Hewitt should be obsessed by the notion that there is nothing good in Nazareth and all bounties flow from Jerusalem we cannot dare surmise. When the day comes that the citizens of Hongkong cannot make their own laws to suit their own people, framed always on Roman Anglo-Saxon law, otherwise proved precedents, then Hongkong will be what the Irishmen, even of to-day, say, England is—the proverbial "pig." When all is said and done, nobody can put down spitting by Act of Parliament; moral suasion and example are the only two forces that will prevail. Once make spitting illegal and the police force will have to be increased a hundred-fold; the Magistracy enlarged, and the prisons extended. Why not be reasonable and act with Mr. Shelton Hooper and Mr. Lau Chu Pak and suggest that it is unnecessary to "hock and haw" in public? The Chinese are quick to take a lesson, but Mr. Hewitt's appeal to His Excellency the Governor over nothing is not likely to bring forth any result.

If it comes to the point, why not Columbia? Why not Georgia, where one looks except sideways, close, why not any of the states?—the

nothing of the long list of clans who brought themselves into prominence by their valour and disinterested enthusiasm. Perhaps there is something below all this announcement that "No Scotsman can attend the dance except as a subscriber"; something that is beyond us, being plain ordinary people. If we remember aright, that (shall we say) unfortunate statement was forgotten in the days when Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Munro were each in turn secretary of the Society, and we refuse to believe that it emanated from Mr. Wood. Fancy how all Anglo-Saxons, Teutons and Latins would make the air ring with laughter if the fact were proved! In the old days, when the heather and the heath were something to talk about, people used to say that: "The rank is but the guinea's stamp. The man's the gowd for a' that." Apparently we have passed beyond those days; that is, if a stranger, who is also a Scotsman, is refused admittance to the great symposium of Scots, simply because he has neglected to be a subscriber of the Hongkong branch of the great and ever wonderful association of Scots on their Saint's Day. What will our friends in the Far East, in Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the West Indies think of the Society which imposes conditions on the poor Scot who is only a Scot by birth, a passer-by in the rhythm of time, a stranger, but nevertheless an invited guest, think of this thing? We are afraid to suggest an opinion, but we may suggest that the St. Andrew's Society has made a mistake somewhere.

Telegrams.

[N. C. D. News Service.]

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

VIEWS ON MR. TAFT'S VICTORY.

MR. TAFT'S COMMENTS.

Washington, 4th November. Mr. W. H. Taft has stated that the result of the election will promote prosperity and that it showed the confidence of the business, labour and farming interests in Republicanism. It indicates, he added, a refusal, on the part of the people to be controlled by a leader who proposes to deliver them over to any party.

Mr. Taft pledges himself to devote all his energy and ability to make the Administration a worthy successor of President Roosevelt's Government, than which, he declares, there can be nothing higher.

MR. BRYAN'S OPTIMISM.

Mr. Bryan is cheerful. He has said that he is gratified with the result in Nebraska. He discerned consolation in the opportunity to do good privately. It is hoped that his ability and influence will be needed for reforms. He expressed his joy over his freedom from the cares of office, but was unwilling to discuss his defeat or to analyze its causes.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

President Roosevelt has characterized the result as a triumph over unwise Radicalism. He has received congratulations from far and wide.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Mr. N. E. Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, states that he has nothing to apologize for. Mr. Bryan, he adds, has been the victim of misrepresentation. The Republican success endangers business interests. Mr. Mack asserted that the Democratic headquarters would be maintained until 1912.

FEELING IN EUROPE.

The European Press and financial interests in Europe are pleased with the result of the election.

The Pope has sent his congratulations to Mr. W. H. Taft.

FREEL-ON-IN-JAPAN.

Tokio, Nov. 5. Mr. Taft's election is widely welcomed in Japan. The *Kokumin Shinbun* says that it is gratifying, not only to America, but to Japan, as Mr. Taft is one of the best Presidents America could have, and a good friend to Japan. The paper emphasizes the personal understanding between Mr. Taft and Count Kataura.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S INTEREST. [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th November. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager are evincing great interest in the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co.

At a meeting of the Grand Councilors, on the 5th inst., their Majesties made minute inquiries into the progress of construction of the line.

It is reported that Their Majesties expressed a wish that, if it be at all practicable, the completion of the whole line should be effected within the next three years.

CHINESE SHIPPING CO.

FORMATION DECIDED UPON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th November. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to establish a National Shipping Company in

order to extend the scope of the Chinese shipping trade.

The formation of such a company will be proceeded with.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

REWARD FOR OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th November.

The Central Government have decided that, in future, prefects and magistrates, upon completion of three years' service, who are able to report absolute freedom from missionary troubles within their districts, will be signalled out for extra-rapid preferment.

VICEROY OF CHIHLI

YAMEN'S TRANSFER TO TIENTSIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th November.

H. E. Yung Shih-ki, Viceroy of Chihli, in a memorial to the Throne, earnestly urges that the Viceregal Yamen [at Pao-ting-fu] might be transferred to Tientsin.

The Central Government has granted the prayer of the petition.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

RETURN OF CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 6th November.

Their Excellencies Yuk Long and Leung Tung-in, special Chinese Commissioners to welcome the American Fleet at Amoy, left that port for Shanghai [en route to Peking] on the 5th inst., on board the Chinese gunboat *Hai-yeo*.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

A CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

A telegram has been despatched by the Waiwuyi to the United States of America offering the Chinese Government's congratulations on the election of the new President of the Republic.

AN ANTI-MONARCHIST.

ARRESTED AT AMOY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 8th November.

On the 5th inst., the officials and gentry at Amoy gave a banquet to H. E. Yuk Long, the Special Chinese Commissioner to welcome the American Fleet.

At the reception hall on the occasion of the banquet an alleged anti-monarchist was arrested.

It is not yet known how the suspect will be dealt with.

THE DALAI LAMA.

RESPECTFUL MONGOLIANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

Over 30,000 Mongolians have arrived at Peking to pay their respects to the Dalai Lama.

THE DALAI LAMA HONORED.

Decree (dated Nov. 3) of the Empress Dowager acknowledging the presence of the Dalai Lama and his Suite in the Imperial Palace for the purpose of paying royal obeisances and congratulations to her Imperial Majesty on the occasion of her seventy-fourth Birthday Anniversary.

Her Majesty, therefore, bestows upon the Buddhist Pontiff an additional title of "Sincere and Loyal Spreader of Civilization." That is to say, the Pontiff is to be hereafter known and addressed as, "The Sincere and Loyal Spreader of Civilization" the Great Righteous and Complacent Buddha of the Western Heavens."

In addition to this honour the Empress Dowager further commands that the sum of Tls. 10,000 "Food Money" be granted the Dalai Lama, the same to be paid annually by the Provincial Treasury of Szechuan. The Minister of Rites and of Dependencies are commanded to report to the Throne the form of ceremony to be used in granting the Dalai Lama with his title additional title in the same, after his installation, the Buddhist Pontiff may return to Tibet where he is expected to obey definitely the laws of the Szechuan and Paramount Power, to be a supporter of China in the sincere performance of his duties and to use every effort in teaching and civilizing the barbarous tribes of the Dependency, in order to deserve the confidence placed upon him by his Sovereign as a reward for the protection of the Paramount Power which has always been granted to the Yellow Sea of Lamas.

Finally, all officials along the route to Tibet are commanded to give every assistance and aid to him and his followers.

The Pontiff is commanded to keep strict discipline over his work during his journeys and when in Tibet to report as usual to the Imperial Resident of Lhasa.

Everything that will add to the Imperial association with reference to the government of the Dependency. — N. C. D. News.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

REFORM URGENTLY DESIRED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

H. E. Tang Shao-ji has telegraphed to the Central Government urging that the currency reform scheme should be taken in hand without further delay.

EMPEROR'S INDISPOSITION.

UNABLE TO ATTEND THE GRAND COUNCIL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

On the 5th and 6th inst., the Emperor did not attend the meeting of the Grand Council.

On the 7th inst., the Empress Dowager alone was present, when Prince Chun was received in audience and held a long conference with Her Majesty.

It is believed the Emperor is ill again.

RAILWAY REVENUE.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

The Board of Revenue and the Ministry of Posts and Communications each desire to assume control of the revenue from railways.

No decision has been arrived at in the matter by the Government.

EMPEROR KWANG SU ILL.

PHYSICIANS SUMMONED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

Emperor Kwang Su is still suffering from indisposition.

Urgent telegrams have been dispatched to Viceroy Tuan Fung requesting His Excellency to summon the most eminent physicians to proceed to Peking without delay.

SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

"CHINA GAZETTE" EDITOR PLEASED JUSTIFICATION.

JUDGE WILFLEY TO BE CALLED AS A WITNESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 10th November, 4 p.m.

Mr. Henry O'Shea, Editor and Proprietor of the *China Gazette*, against whom a criminal action has been brought claiming reparation for having, it is alleged, libelled Judge Wilfley, over the impeachment case, in which His Honour was concerned, has entered a plea of justification.

The Crown Solicitor has intimated that he will call Judge Wilfley to rebut the defendant's allegations.

TEA DUTY.

PROPOSED REDUCTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

Over 30,000 Mongolians have arrived at Peking to pay their respects to the Dalai Lama.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the Board of Revenue to reduce the export duty on tea.

Telegrams have been despatched to the Commissioners of Customs to ascertain their opinions on the proposal.

TIBET.

PROPOSED VICEREAL APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 11th November.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications and the Board of Revenue to reduce the export duty on tea.

Telegrams have been despatched to the Commissioners of Customs to ascertain their opinions on the proposal.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

IMPERIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 11th November.

Yung Shih-ki had an audience with the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Before proceeding to Anhui he asked for instructions as regards the inspection of troops at the forthcoming military manoeuvres.

Their Majesties commanded him to see that nothing went amiss lest China be held to ridicule in the eyes of the Foreign Powers.

SHANGHAI LIBEL CASE.

MR. HENRY O'SHEA CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 13th November, 4.10 p.m.

Mr. Henry O'Shea, Editor and Proprietor of the *China Gazette*, against whom a criminal action has been brought for having, it is alleged, libelled Judge Wilfley, of the United States Court in China, over the impeachment case in which His Honour was concerned, has been found guilty and convicted by the Crown.

Judge Wilfley did not press for a heavy sentence.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, of H. B. M. Supreme Court, the presiding Judge, in passing sentence, remarked that Mr. O'Shea had been found guilty of a grave libel against the Judge of a

higher Power.

His Honour sentenced Mr. O'Shea to two months' imprisonment as a misdemeanant in the first division.

Application for bail was refused.

HONGKONG AND MACAO.

GOVERNOR'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 8th November.

It is very probable that the anniversary of the birth of Dom Manuel II, the King of Portugal, on the 15th inst., will be made the occasion for an official visit by the leading authorities at Hongkong to Macao. When the Governor of Macao, H. E. Alves Rocadas, passed through Hongkong to take up his appointment at the Portuguese Legation, he paid a formal visit to Sir Frederick Lugard at Mountain Lodge, being later entertained by Rear-Admiral Stoker and Mrs. Stoker at the Admiralty Bungalow at the Peak.

Since the assumption of his administration at Macao, the exigencies of duty prevented the Governor of Hongkong from returning the call to his Portuguese colleague. No more auspicious occasion can be selected by Sir Frederick for the return visit than that contemplated for Sunday, the birthday of the King of Portugal. His Excellency will, of course, be accompanied by his staff. Included in the party will also be Commodore and夫人, and Mrs. May. We have heard also that the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. May will form members of the visiting party to Macao.

There is talk that Mr. J. J. Leiria, the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, will be the guest of the Governor of Macao on the occasion of the visit of Sir Frederick on Sunday. When seen by a reporter of this morning Senator Leiria, while confirming the substantial accuracy of our information, was not then in a position to state anything official for publication, however, as he stated, no definite arrangement had yet been settled. It is reported in naval circles that the British sloop *Clio* will convey the distinguished visitors to Macao.

The *Clio* then took charge of the boat and rowed it alongside

The Disabled "Hailan."

ARRIVAL IN PORT THIS MORNING.

IN TOW OF THE "EDITH."

The ss. *Hailan*, whose breakdown was reported in our issue of last evening, was towed into port by the tow-boat *Edith* at one o'clock this morning. As we had correctly surmised yesterday, as soon as Capt. Hoog found that his vessel had been crippled the engines were stopped and two anchors dropped. This was at a distance of some eleven miles off Gap Rock. The *Hailan*'s skipper then sent off a boat in charge of one of the ship's officers to Gap Rock where his message to the owners of Hongkong was cabled through as reported yesterday. The damage to the *Hailan* has been sustained in the tail shaft, and until the vessel is drydocked for survey the exact extent of her injuries cannot yet be ascertained.

Capt. Hoog's request for assistance to the *Hailan* reached Messrs. Mart & Co's office at 2 p.m. yesterday. Shortly after 4 p.m. the towboat *Edith* was under full steam to the *Ladrones* off which the *Hailan* was safely at anchor. The *Edith* reached her destination by eight o'clock at night, and without any loss of time proceeded to passatow-line to the disabled vessel, which she then towed to Hongkong. The tow was not attended with any difficulties at all; the weather was fine and the night bright with beautiful moonlight. The *Edith* with her charge gained port, as stated, at one o'clock this morning.

The *Hailan* was towed to her buoy where she is discharging her full cargo of general merchandise which she loaded at Puk and Holbow for Hongkong. The *Hailan* will go on the slip on Monday, and after examination will undergo the necessary repairs. This steamer passed the usual survey after her overhaul subsequent to the typhoon at Ebohow on the 12th inst. She will resume her run as soon as repairs are completed.

FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

NUMBER OF SMALL FIRMS INVOLVED.

In a report to the Foreign Office on the financial situation in Shanghai, the Japanese Consul-General says that the failure on the 30th ultimo of Liu Pei-Sing, a prominent Chinese merchant, on account of the collapse of the share market, has resulted in a loss of about 600,000 taels to Chinese banks. This has induced foreign banks to call in chop loans, which caused a monetary stringency, the banks advancing. At the beginning of the month, the failures occurred of a leading raw cotton merchant and two prominent cotton yarn merchants, who had close relations with the Chinese compradores of foreign banks, and these failures involved Chinese banks in a loss of 270,000 taels. Foreign banks have also sustained considerable losses, and this has further forced up the bank rate. On the 27th instant foreign banks raised the rate to 2.7 mimum per day, and Chinese banks to 2.7 mimum. On the 9th foreign banks further increased the rate to 2.8 mimum and Chinese banks to 2.7 mimum. During the first ten days of this month, foreign banks called in chop loans to the extent of about 5,000,000 taels. For the relief of the situation it was arranged that a sum of 1,000,000 taels should be borrowed from the Bank of China with the guarantee of the Taotai of the Shanghai Customs, 500,000 taels from the Shimei Bank, and 600,000 taels from the Koku Bank—3,000,000 taels in all. Of this sum it was decided to deposit 700,000 taels with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the balance of 2,300,000 taels, together with 700,000 taels advanced by the Treasury, of the local Government of Kiang-su going to relieve the money market.

Referring to the report of the financial panic in Shanghai, Japanese contemporaries quote a certain authority on trade in China, for the statement that the disturbance is chiefly due to the decline in copper and silver, and there is nothing new in it. Financial circles in Shanghai have been seriously disturbed since last year, but the situation has now somewhat improved. Those merchants who could not escape failure have now succumbed, and in other cases readjustment of business is in progress. Already Chinese banks have advanced 3,000,000 taels for the relief of the situation. The refusal of foreign banks to accept drafts from Chinese merchants in Shanghai is merely a repetition of former occurrences, and there is nothing of novelty in it to be specially noted. Business circles of Shanghai as a whole can hardly lose credit in general on account of the failure of a few merchants.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE LATE MR. G. E. WOLFF.

PIONEER MANILA MERCHANT.

Says the *Manila Times* of 2nd inst.—"Seldon in the history of America in the Philippines have so many sorrowing friends and citizens gathered at a bier as came yesterday to the services over the leading merchant of the islands. They filled the Roman Catholic Cathedral and after mingling, the prayers of all nations for the dead, passed in long lines before the casket for a last sad look at the face of the departed friend, placid in death. They were not only of all nations, but they were of all walks and orders of life. High officials of government, officers of all services, merchants, bankers, labourers, were a group of sisters of mercy, to whose order the dead merchant had given all his bounty, and after them a party of Filipino children to whom the big man had been kind—men and women of all our peoples they were. The Merchants Association came in a body, walking with bared heads, that they might better unfeignedly testify their respect and love for the one who had been called. Some also three hundred men and boys from the several firms including his own, in which he was interested.

The casket was taken to the church early in the afternoon and under the direction of Mr. Dell, the preparations were made for the ceremony. A high canopy of black lace reached high above it and around it was banked great masses of flowers and ferns. The edifice was filled at 3 o'clock when Rev. Father Flinnegan, S.J., assisted by the rector and the assistant rectors of the cathedral, began the service for the dead. The officiating priest delivered a brief eulogy in which he referred to the strength, the modesty, and the wide charity of the dead man. Miss Black sang an Ave Maria and a double quartette rendered "Never My God to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light." At the close of the service all joined in prayers for the dead. The officiating priest delivered a brief eulogy in which he referred to the strength, the modesty, and the wide charity of the dead man. Miss Black sang an Ave Maria and a double quartette rendered "Never My God to Thee" and "Lead Kindly Light." At the close of the service all joined in prayers for the dead.

The casket was then uncovered and for half an hour a great crowd slowly passed around it. The cortège then left the cathedral and marched to the military mortuary, where by courtesy of the United States Army the casket was temporarily deposited.

SIR PAUL CHATER'S CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

FINE DISPLAY AT MARBLE HALL.

Availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them, through the courtesy and hospitality of Sir Paul Chater, a large number of residents visited his garden attached to Marble Hall, on Conduit Road, to inspect the unique collection of chrysanthemums cultivated under Sir Paul's personal directions. Through adverse weather conditions this year, the plant, in most private gardens has been late in blooming, but, by judicious care and long experience Sir Paul managed to exhibit quite a lovely collection to the admiration of floriculturists who seek themselves to the magnate's princely residence on Saturday last. Some of the blooms were of sashette, while others bore petals of shade and beauty not excelled by those on show at the Public Gardens last year. Besides chrysanthemums, the other pot plants on the extensive grounds of Sir Paul's beautiful mansion elicited favourable comments from experts able to judge on the merits of the exquisite flowers on show.

RAISING THE "HANPING."

CONTRACT AWARDED TO THE SHANGHAI DOCK CO.

Operations to raise the Chinese steamer *Hanping*, which sank last Wednesday afternoon in the Pooing side of the river, after having had a collision with H.M.S. *Flora* during which she received a big hole in her side, will be begun in the course of the next few days, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 2nd inst. A rumour was current that the owners of the vessel intended to abandon the sunken ship to the Union Insurance Co. of Canton, as the cost of raising and repairing her would exceed the cost of building a new ship. We learn, however, that this is not correct. Efforts were made a few days ago to raise the sunken ship by means of steel cables passed under her keel, but, owing to the great weight of her cargo of pig iron in this attempt was given up. Negotiations have been under way during the week with the various Dock Companies and it was decided to give the contract to the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works [The contract was awarded to the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.—Ed., H.K.T.] to raise and repair the ship. It is intended to build a cofferdam around the ship, her lying in such shallow water being most favourable for the undertaking. After the dam has been built, the ship will be pumped out and the cargo removed. A patch will then be put over the hole in the vessel's side, after which she will be docked if necessary. The work will be carried on as rapidly as possible and it will be only a matter of a couple of weeks before the *Hanping* will once more be seen floating on the bosom of the river. [From later advices from Shanghai we learn that the Dock Co.'s plan for raising the *Hanping* will obviate the necessity of building a cofferdam.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE CHINESE FUNERAL IN KOBE.

Yesterday afternoon a gorgeous Chinese funeral passed through the streets of Kobe, and was watched by a large crowd of interested spectators, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 30th ult. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. Wu Chiodou, a leading Chinese merchant of Kobe, and at one time a Director of the Kaigaguchi Spinning Company. A point in connection with this death is the fact that the father of the deceased is away in China on business, and is not expected back for some time. Her whereabouts are at present unknown, and although cablegrams were sent to different cities in China in the hope of finding him, none of the communications were answered. It is probable that Mr. Wu Chiodou is still in ignorance of his bereavement. The cortège started from a house near the Chinese school in Nakayamato-dori, and was of great length, the head of the procession crossing the Sannomiya railway gate as the rear turned into the main road in the vicinity of All Saints' Church. The funeral was not altogether in Chinese style, as many Japanese funeral car and flower stands were in the procession. In the front of the cortège was a large effigy of a man, made of paper pasted on bamboo sticks, and carried by a number of coolies. As the figure was very high, it continually came in contact with electric light and telephone wires strung across the street with a somewhat ludicrous effect. This was followed by a long line of *hans*-*guruma* or small wagons containing doves and flowers, a common feature of Japanese funerals. The centre of the procession was taken up by a number of men carrying boards with Chinese inscriptions painted thereon, being quotations from the classics, famous sayings, etc. Two shrines, painted in bright hues and decorated with flowers, were conspicuous objects in the procession, and following these were mourners dressed in white, carrying wreaths and bunches of flowers. Next came a number of Japanese Buddhist priests dressed in bright coloured robes and riding in *rikishas*. The coffin was preceded by a number of pipers, in flowing white gowns, playing a shrill, monotonous dirge. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of about a score of men, also dressed in white, the coffin itself being covered by a white mantle and surmounted by a figure of a stork. A long line of mourners, both Chinese and Japanese, brought up the rear. The procession slowly wended its way through Sannomiya and Sakaya-machi to the beating of gongs and the piping of flutes, till it reached the Chinese cemetery at Oku-hirano, where the last rites were performed.

A MAN-EATER IN JOHORE.

If any bold hunter in the vicinity of Singapore is thirsting for the distinction of bagging a tiger, and doing a welcome service to humanity at the same time, he may find it on one of the rubber-plantations in Johore, only a few hours journey from Singapore, as there is certainly a man-eater there.

The brute came inside the coolies' lines recently and carried off a man who was sleeping close by several others. It was done so silent that no alarm was raised until the tiger and victim were well on their way to the jungle. Subsequently, the unfortunate coolie's body was discovered and it was found that the tiger had been torn off and carried away by the tiger. A second, almost identical, case has since occurred, and the coolies are getting rather alarmed. Curiously enough the tiger took away the left leg of its victim in this case.—*Straits Times*.

ANOTHER example of Queen Alexandra's unfailing kindness and interest in her humblest subjects is made known. Her Majesty, while paying one of her frequent visits to hospital patients, noticed a pale-faced boy, thirteen years old, lying in the ward at the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives. The Queen stopped to question the boy, and became so interested in him that she has now sent him at her own expense, to a convalescent Home at St. Raphael, in the South of France.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

A very successful concert was held under the auspices of the above Club last Saturday night. Every seat was occupied by nice o'clock and many had to be content with standing room only. The Band of the 13th Rajputs, under the able conductorship of Bandmaster Coke, was in attendance and played pleasing selections of music during the intervals between the vocal items. It was rather unfortunate that a continuous drizzle was kept up, but despite the inclemency of the weather, the audience stayed to the end, which is testimony of their appreciation of the concert. The pretty Club grounds were brightly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and multi-coloured electric lights and an improvised stage, tastefully decorated with flags and palms, was erected for the occasion.

The first part of the programme opened with "Scottish Lilt and Dances" by the Band of the 13th Rajputs. "Margarita," by Mr. E. H. Ayris, was very well received and was deservedly applauded. This was followed by a coon song and dance by Mr. B. R. Gegg, given in capital style. "Mumbin's Moon," by the Band, preceded a song by Mr. F. T. Chapple, which was well received. Then came a quartette, entitled "Rest Dearest, Rest" by the Victoria Quartette (composed of local gentlemen) which was appreciated. Prof. Gonzales next treated the audience to a violin solo, and was heartily encored. A song by Miss Parke, very pleasantly rendered, was the last vocal item of the first part of the programme, which was brought to a close by "Fairy Voices" by the Band of the 13th Rajputs.

The second part opened with "The Whistlers and their Dogs" by the Band. A song by Mr. Crispin was heard to great advantage. A comic duet, entitled "Very Suspicious" by Capt. and Miss Parke, was a decided hit and wonderfully caught on with the audience. Miss Parke is the fortunate possessor of a sweet and well-trained voice and her part in the duet was worthy of a professional. "Queen of the Night" was sung in a very pleasant style by Miss L. Logan. "Deon ye city ma honey" by the Victoria Quartette brought down the house. Their voices blended in perfect unison, and it was to be hoped that these gifted amateurs will make their appearance at future similar entertainments. "Tell me while the Church Bells ring" was greatly appreciated, a special feature of this item being a marvellously faithful assimilation of the sound of church bells by Bandmaster Coke on a musical instrument. Mrs. Broughall's "My Ain Folk" was well received; so was also a song by Mrs. Edwards, who kindly supplied the place of Mr. H. R. Gegg, who was to have given another coon song and dance but who had unavoidably to be absent. "De Huskin Bee" was then struck by the Band of the 13th Rajputs and "God Save the King" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

THE HONGKONG FRONTIER FRACAS.

The following Imperial decree, dated Peking, 20th ultmo, is taken from the *N.C.D.* In it is said:— "On the 27th of the 9th month, the Emperor issued an edict to the three provinces of Hubei, Hunan and Kwangtung, but even the Ministry of Posts and Communications, hitherto the supreme authority in railway questions, is placed in a secondary position to the Grand Secretary, and, accordingly, punishment is held out over any official or member of the gentry of the three provinces, who shall attempt to benefit himself at the expense of the railway, or shall incite the ignorant populace against the enterprise." Tell me while the Church Bells ring was greatly appreciated, a special feature of this item being a marvellously faithful assimilation of the sound of church bells by Bandmaster Coke on a musical instrument. Mrs. Broughall's "My Ain Folk" was well received; so was also a song by Mrs. Edwards, who kindly supplied the place of Mr. H. R. Gegg, who was to have given another coon song and dance but who had unavoidably to be absent. "De Huskin Bee" was then struck by the Band of the 13th Rajputs and "God Save the King" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Considering how recently the Grand Secretary was selected for his task of inquisitor general, it can hardly be supposed that he has yet penetrated very far into a state of confusion that probably began with the inception of the railway. But he has not been slow to lay his finger on the point at which the *Chang Chih-tung* must chiefly occur. The Canton-Hankow railway will pass as his Excellency points out, through three provinces, with the natural result that "the interests concerned" (a phrase that may be commended to students of the art of iniquity) and the control are so varied that harmonious working has become practically impossible. The only feasible remedy is to bring the whole system under one supreme head to whom all locally interested parties shall be subordinated. Hence the Imperial decree which virtually endows H.E. Chang with absolute power over the whole of the undertaking. In him is vested the entire control of, and responsibility, in raising the necessary funds and assigning to each employer his particular duties in the construction of the railway; and, in the present administration must look for its desired re-organization. Not only the Vice-roy and Governor of the three provinces concerned, Hubei, Hunan and Kwangtung, but even the Ministry of Posts and Communications, hitherto the supreme authority in railway questions, is placed in a secondary position to the Grand Secretary, and, accordingly, punishment is held out over any official or member of the gentry of the three provinces, who shall attempt to benefit himself at the expense of the railway, or shall incite the ignorant populace against the enterprise." Tell me while the Church Bells ring was greatly appreciated, a special feature of this item being a marvellously faithful assimilation of the sound of church bells by Bandmaster Coke on a musical instrument. Mrs. Broughall's "My Ain Folk" was well received; so was also a song by Mrs. Edwards, who kindly supplied the place of Mr. H. R. Gegg, who was to have given another coon song and dance but who had unavoidably to be absent. "De Huskin Bee" was then struck by the Band of the 13th Rajputs and "God Save the King" brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Moreover the importance of the present decree lies not so much in its micromania of H.E. Chang Chih-tung rather than any other suitable Minister, as in the fact that it represents the first serious bid for authority by the Governor over the provinces. It is the paradox of the Chinese system of administration, within which responsibilities devolve step by step to perfect sequence from the lowest peasant up to the throne, that the tradition of the country is opposed to anything resembling centralization of authority. Yet this principle, which is hardly too much to say is the keynote of the railway management, which prescribe Chinese ownership and centralization of control are clear-cut, and he has had no hesitation in making them known at every convenient opportunity.

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King's Birthday.

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

10th inst.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of His Majesty King Edward VII, the usual military and civil celebrations were held in the Colony.

The review of the troops by H. E. the Governor took place under the most auspicious circumstances at Happy Valley. Early in the morning, the sky was leaden, but shortly afterwards cleared. Long before the Governor's arrival, the enclosure began to fill with Hongkong's élite and Chinese by hundreds took possession of every point of vantage, both on the upper and lower levels. There was no rain to mar the proceedings and the absence of the sun's burning rays was a happy chance of fate for both troops and spectators alike.

The troops, which must have totalled considerably over two thousand, took their different respective alignments in the following order, facing the Grand Stand. The front line consisted of the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Royal Engineers, the 3rd Battalion Middlesex Regiment and the Hongkong Volunteers Corps. The rear portion was taken up by the 13th Rajput and the Mahratta Light Infantry. The guns of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion were placed on the right flank while the massed bands took their position in the centre at the rear.

Shortly before ten, the arrival of H.E. the Governor, who took the salute, was announced, and was greeted by a Royal Salute. His Excellency, accompanied by his staff, then inspected the troops. This was followed by the firing of the *Salut de la Victoire* after the customary seven gun salutes, the band striking up a few bars of the National Anthem at the conclusion of each. The Governor then called for three cheers for H.M. the King, and was answered to by shouts from hundreds of lusty throats which spontaneously travelled down the lines. The march past next took place to the strains of the massed bands, each regiment's respective march being played as it neared the flag-staff. This over, the command was given to advance in review order, which was followed by a Royal Salute. The men were then dismissed, each regiment marching back to their respective barracks.

A special feature of the review was the participation of our civilian soldiers. The muster of the rank and file was about 100 strong and the almost perfect precision of their movements speaks well for the men.

At noon, the warships in harbour manning their decks and the usual salute of 21 guns was fired. All the warships in harbour, including H.M.S. King Alfred, Kent, Bedford, Monmouth, Astraea, Tamar, Alacrity, Clio, and Cadmus, as well as the Olier, and other destroyers were dressed for the occasion. The Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, lying off the Hongkong Club, proceeded over from Macao, especially to take part in to-day's celebrations in Hongkong, while the French Government is represented in port-to-day by the magnificent cruiser *Aigle* which also displayed a profusion of hunting. Among the merchantmen in harbour the two French mail steamers were conspicuous in their festive garb in honour of a friendly Sovereign. Needless to say all the British mercantile vessels, including the river steamers, and also the sailing ships, were also dressed.

Ashore, Government House flies the Royal Standard from the flagpole instead of the Union Jack. The different business houses were closed to business in honour of the occasion and prominently displayed the Union Jack. The Rising Sun was also very much in evidence as a mark of the existing Anglo-Japanese Alliance from the verandahs of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the leading business houses.

In the course of the day, a large number of residents—British and foreign—besides our esteemed Chinese fellow-citizens, paid visits to Government House, where in the evening, Sir Frederick Luard, the King's representative in this Colony, holds a State hall to which the community and naval and military officials, to the number of over a thousand, have been invited. Preparations for illuminating the pretty grounds of the gubernatorial residence are in progress.

LAST NIGHT'S FESTIVITIES.

MAGNIFICENT HARBOUR DISPLAY.

10th inst.

The British Fleet in port, comprising the flagships King Alfred, H.M.S. Bedford, Monmouth, Kent, Astraea, Alacrity, Clio, Cadmus and the destroyers, took a prominent part in the celebrations during the day in connection with the King's Birthday yesterday. Again at night the Handymen were, as usual, conspicuous by the magnificent display which they gave the inhabitants of Hongkong, on the stroke of nine. All the warships were a blaze of light. Each was picked out from truck to keel in a line of brilliantly-illuminated electric bulbs, which in the darkness of the night, showed the outlines of each stately vessel to the best advantage. The effect was superb. Admiral Lambton's flagship, on board which a banquet was held in honour of the occasion, was distinguished from the rest of the fleet by the initials "E. R." picked out in electric lamps, being depended from the top line between the tall steel masts, above the four stately funnels which shone out with all the brilliance which the lamps were capable of giving. Viewed from the heights of the hill, the spectacle was simply magnificent. The display was greatly admired by tens of thousands of Chinese who lined the waterfront in hundreds for a considerable time after the illuminations were first exhibited, and who also flocked on house-tops to get a perfect view of the admirable spectacle on the placid waters of our bay.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. Following traditional custom the Governor, Sir Frederick Luard, gave an official dinner at Government House to the civil and ecclesiastical functionaries and the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils. Those present at the dinner were:—H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Officer Commanding the Forces, Right Rev. D. Porson, Roman Catholic Bishop of Hongkong, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, The Hon. Mr. W. Reed Davies, The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, His Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts, Justice of the Peace, The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, The Hon. Mr. F. J. Badsey, The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Wai Yuk, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, The Hon. Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. C. Clement, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. J. R. Wood, Com. Basil Taylor, R.N., Archdeacon Banister, and Capt. Heathcote, A. D. C.

THE DALL. The Ball at Government House last night was without a doubt, one of the most brilliant and successful gatherings of the kind yet held under the distinguished auspices of any Governor in the Colony. The fact of the presence of the

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COMPANY'S PETITION.

In the Supreme Court, last Tuesday, Mr. H. E. Pollock, Esq., with whom was Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, moved before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) for permission to reduce the capital of Messrs. Powell and Company, Ltd., from \$100,000 to \$10,000.

It was stated in the petition, that the original capital was \$120,000, divided into 12,000 shares of \$10 each, and by special resolution duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 18th May, 1905, and duly confirmed at a subsequent general meeting held on the 6th June, 1905, the capital was increased to \$100,000 by the creation of 3,000 new shares of \$10 each. By special resolution of 25th September, 1908, a resolution was put forward to reduce the capital from \$10,000 to \$10,000 by reducing the par value of the shares from \$10 to \$7. The reason for this was that \$5,000 out of the capital had been lost by reason of the depreciation of stocks and was unrepresented by available assets. The reduction of capital did not relieve either the diminution of any liability in respect of the capital, or the re-payment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital.

The Chief Justice remarked: after Mr. Pollock had concluded that the fact that Messrs. Powell and Company had unprofitable trading did not mean that there should be a reduction of capital.

Mr. Pollock said that although the company had not paid a dividend lately it had done so in the past, and dividends, as all knew, came from profits. The loss they had encountered was to the extent of \$4,000 due to the depreciation of stocks.

The Chief Justice—Why \$4,000 and not \$5,000?

Mr. Pollock—That was the amount by which the proceeds of the stocks failed to come up to the capital.

Mr. Hind, the chairman of directors of the petitioning firm, who was called to the Court to answer certain questions, was asked by the Chief Justice to say, approximately, whether the amount of old stocks in which he invested the original capital were still in his hands.

The reply was in the affirmative.

The next question was whether there were many Chinese shareholders in the firm. "Very few" was the answer.

The Court granted the application, at the same time instructing Mr. Pollock to have the matter advertised in one Chinese newspaper and in two European papers—a morning and an evening.

ERCTION OF CUBICLES.

TWO APPLICATIONS.

The following application for a modification of Section 15, (6) of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903-1908, in respect of two cubicles on the second floor of No. 37, Ko Shing Street, was considered by members of the Sanitary Board at their fortnightly sitting last Tuesday afternoon.

18, Bonham Strand West, 30th October, 1908.

Sirs.—I most respectfully request you will be good enough to grant me a permission to erect two cubicles on the 2nd floor of premises No. 37, Ko Shing Street, which measure is as follows, viz.—11' 7" x 9' 11" x 7' with sky-light 4' 3" x 4' 3" and 12' 2" x 9' 1" x 7' with no skylight 3' 4" x 2' 8".

Trusting that you will kindly me this favour, I am, etc., IP YUNG SUN, To the Sanitary Board, Hongkong.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated:—Grant.

The following application for permission to erect cubicles at No. 13, Wa Jo Fong West was considered at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon:

No. 64, Queen's Road Central, 30th October, 1908.

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter S. B. O. No. 1552/08 and dated 21st Oct. I beg to state that, since the inspection by the officer of your Department was made, I have made certain alterations and improvements to this house (the house now faces Shing-Wong-Street)—I respectfully beg to request that a re-inspection may be made and permission granted for more cubicles.

Trusting your favourable consideration, I have, etc., A. P. SAMMY.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

THE SPITTING NUISANCE.

BY-LAWS FOR RE-CONSIDERATION.

It may be remembered that, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held on the 31st March last, it was decided to let this matter stand over for six months and that the Registrar General was asked to draw up a form of notice in Chinese forbidding spitting. Last Tuesday, at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board, the bye-laws were brought up for re-consideration.

Mr. Henry Humphreys intimated:—There is no offence being punishable would alone stop the nuisance to a great extent in public buildings or semi-public buildings. Certainly, notices should be put up and spitoons provided.

As suggested by Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—Since notices were put up in my office and spitoons provided, I have had no occasion to complain. If the same step was taken everywhere, there would be no necessity for these by-laws.

The Hoo, Registrar-General:—How many prosecutions will there be daily? Several hundreds, I imagine. The extra work thrown on the Police and Courts will be considerable. Has this been sufficiently considered?—In spite of notices, the emigrants (strangers to Hongkong and ignorant of the law) offend daily in this office. A constable should be stationed here. He will get plenty of cases.

The Director of Public Works:—The minutes in S. B. O. 10604/08 require revision. They are almost unintelligible in places.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—The by-laws are now

very few if any friends know what Wu Wong is by profession. Those who think they know him intimately allege that he is a cook, while others assert that his doings are a mystery. Be that as it may, Wu appeared in the Police Court, to-day (9th inst.), charged with damaging property to the extent of \$1,50 at 556, Queen's Road West, yesterday, and assaulting a woman, by name Chan Si Kiu. It would appear that Wu and a few friends started out last night for dinner at the house mentioned above. During the meal Wu got it into his head that he had been insulted, and disregarding his friends' advice, proceeded to break up all the crockery at sight, and, incidentally, punched Miss Chan on the face when she tried to stop his wild doings. The result was that a policeman was called in and Wu was given in charge. When he was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour (without the option) and to pay compensation for the damage done in the house.

THE DALL.

The Ball at Government House last night was

without a doubt, one of the most brilliant and

successful gatherings of the kind yet held under the distinguished auspices of any Governor in the Colony. The fact of the presence of the

PIECE-GOODS FIRM GUTTED.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE DONE.

Shortly after two o'clock last Tuesday morning the Tai Lun piece-goods firm at 69, Bonham Strand was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is yet unknown. The outbreak was discovered by a *lukung*, who noticed smoke issuing from the second floor window. By the time the fire, brigade, in charge of Chief Inspector Baker, reached the scene, the whole building was enveloped in flame. Through sheer hard work, coupled with good luck, the firemen managed to save the adjoining houses, but the piece-goods shop was more or less gutted. No. 69, Bonham Strand is a three-storeyed building and occupied by a merchant named An Pak Kwai. The ground floor was used for the shop, and the two upper floors as offices and quarters and storage rooms. The fire is supposed to have started in the ground floor and in quick time ate its way to the top of the building. The damage done is not known, but is supposed to be enormous. The premises were insured for \$18,000 in different firms.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

SAM-SHUI-PO.

A CONTRACTOR'S APPLICATION.

The following application from a contractor for permission to establish a slaughter-house at Sam-shui-po was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:

There have been 40 heads of swine less every day for slaughtering since the slaughter house was removed to Ma-tau-kok, and this is on account of some of the porters holding back sending their swine to Sam-shui-po for slaughtering, so as to avoid paying a slaughter fee.

2.—He requests that he may be allowed to open a slaughter-house at Sam-shui-po if this request is refused, it is very hard for him to start the contract even for half the amount of what he has already offered to the Government; so he dares not to start the contract and he is now willing to let his Sop, which he has deposited, be forfeited.

3.—The present contractor has already lost \$2,500.

4.—The swine which they slaughtered at Sam-shui-po every day are for Yau-mai-ti, Monkok, Tai-kok-tui, and Hongkong. If the Government refuse to open a slaughter-house at Sam-shui-po, there will be probably in future no swine for the slaughter-house to slaughter at all.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt intimated:—The contractor should certainly be protected.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—What is the departmental order referred to? I think the contractor should be protected.

The Director of Public Works:—A road is nearing completion now which materially reduces the distance between the slaughter-house and Sam-shui-po district. Other roads will follow, which will improve communications. The distance will be considerably less than from the Kennedy Town slaughter-house to Wanchai Market.

JAPAN'S FORTIFIED BASES AND DUCKS.

A. N. S. L. writes as follows to the Naval and Military Records:

Comparisons have recently been drawn between the fighting forces of Japan and the United States, generally in favour of the former. Superiority of armaments must have a co-factor in the shape of fortified bases, coaling stations, and an adequate supply of docks.

One of the factors that helped to gain Japan, indirectly, victory in the battle of Tushima was her splendid docking accommodation. Our ally occupies a strong strategical position and has reinforced Nature by a splendid system of docks and fortifications, Japan's fortified positions front the Asiatic coast for nearly 2,000 miles in an almost unbroken chain.

First in this chain and stations are Formosa and the Pescadores, right in the approach from Hongkong, with a fine harbour and coaling station at Keeling. From Formosa the Liu-Kin Islands run north to the Japanese mainland.

Against Japan itself little could be achieved, all important places are well-fortified. Of the three entrances to the Inner Sea, which gives access to the heart of Japan, the Straits of Shimonoseki and the Kii Channel are fortified, whilst the Bungo Chausu, I believe, is to a certain extent. In the Korean Straits Japan has the fortified island group of Tushima, which is connected by cable with Fuso and Iki-shima. Thus it will be seen that Japan is admirably equipped as regards natural defences.

The Japanese docks are the finest in organisation and accommodation in the Far East. Her modern ships, too, are built with docking keels, thus rendering the lengthy process of storing up unnecessary. There are twelve docks capable of taking battleships, or almost enough to hold all the battleships at the same time, whilst the docks capable of taking cruisers and torpedo craft are no fewer than seventeen. The docks are distributed as follows:—Yokohama, 2 large; Tokyo, 4 small; Yokosuka, 1 large and 2 small; Sasebo, 2 large and 1 small; Urage, 1 very large and 2 big enough to take a medium-sized cruiser; Osaka, 3 small; Nagasaki, 1 large and 2 small; Hakodate, 1 large; Kure, 2 large; Kobe, 1 medium. (These figures are for 1904.) At Port Arthur, in 1904, there was one dock, 40 feet long and 90 feet wide, with 32 feet of water over the docks silt at the entrance.

TO DR. SVEN HEDIN.

From dreaded regions veiled to human eyes, through thrilling perils never braved before, Undaunted pilgrim, 'tis thy glorious prize From Asia's heart to scratch a secret hole.

Yet nobler than the prize, thy-toil-be-speaks

A love of science greater 'n life!

Through deserts up to loftiest range of peaks,

Romance enfolds thy wondrous stride and strife,

Was greater zeal to science ever vowed?

Or man's endurance put to sternest gauge?

Reply, dread frost wherein that zeal ever

glowed,

And stone of stones that for two months could

rage.

Mid wolfish tribes estranged from pity's sway,

In awesome solitude with stress distraught,

Where turned things turn will there was a way,

A rugged, arduous path, with glory fraught.

By these unrolled are regions lost to man,

And springs of mighty streams in mystery wrapped.

Now for thy monument regard the plain

CLAIM FOR MONEY REMITTED.

CASE DISMISSED.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Justice Compton, the Presiding Judge, presiding, Tang Kwong Tai, of 282, Queen's Road Central, and Tang Kien Lung, partner of the Kwong Wah Lung shop; and the Kwong Wah Lung shop to recover the sum of £512, to be £520 received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff and 33 1/3 per cent interest thereon for nine months at 8 per cent. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Jackson represented the defendants.

The facts of the case, as briefly outlined by Mr. Kong Sing, were that on the 25th November, 1907, the defendants received a letter containing £520, from plaintiff's father, who resides at California, with instructions to pay the same to his son (plaintiff) in the case. Some time elapsed before plaintiff had any knowledge of the money sent to the defendant firm on his behalf. Finally, plaintiff wrote a letter to his father. Counsel wrote a letter of demand to the defendants, who wrote back that the money had already been paid to the person for whom it was intended.

The plaintiff, called by Mr. Kong Sing, spoke to having received a letter from his father at California. He proceeded to the defendant firm's shop with his mother to demand the money, when he was told there was none for him. He wrote to his father saying he did not receive the money and the latter wrote a second letter. Witness did not receive any money from the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson, plaintiff caused a consternation by saying he was twenty-one years of age, when everyone present could not fail to see that he was hardy of his teens. Yau Foo, who was referred to as "Uncle" in the letter, was no relative of his, but it was his habit to address him by the appellation.

His Lordship said that there was no proof that the money had been sent to the plaintiff. Mr. Otto Kong Sing replied that he would apply for a second plaintiff (Yau Foo) to be added.

Mr. Jackson objected. He submitted that his friend could not join plaintiff with another man who had no connection with the case. On the other hand, the other side was at perfect liberty to take out a fresh writ, and bring out a different action altogether.

The case was dismissed with costs.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

DEPRESSION IN THE INDUSTRY.

In common with the dulness prevailing in the carrying trade all the world over the shipbuilding industry in all countries seems to be in a similar state of inactivity, no works the *Yomi* Shimpō. Shipbuilders are suffering from a paucity of orders, which is reflected in the dismissals of engineers and workmen and in disputes as to the lowering of wages. Especially in England, which is a shipbuilding centre, is the effect being felt keenly. Work in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Thames, and elsewhere is partially suspended, and thousands of workmen are out of employment. In this country the state of affairs is not much better. The first-class builders such as the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki, have still work on hand which will keep them going during the year, but practically no new orders have been received since last year. In such circumstances, it is feared that when the work on which they are engaged is finished they will find themselves in a serious plight. With regard to the smaller builders, many of them are in an inevitable position already. These people invested a large amount of money in the extension of works in anticipation of a great boom in the industry. Some of them, however, have gone to the wall in consequence of the prevailing economic situation and the dulness of the maritime trade.

Shipbuilding must not be regarded in the light of an ordinary industry, continues the *Yomi*, for not only does it require a large initial capital, but it is an indispensable resource on which the country can fall back in case of emergency. For this reason it is right for the country to afford some sort of assistance to shipbuilders at a time of difficulty like at present. As one means to this end it is advisable that the Government should entrust the repair of warships to private builders as far as possible. In England a similar measure is said to be in contemplation to relieve the distress of the unemployed.

Regarding the future of the industry, there is no occasion for pessimistic forebodings. There can be no doubt that the present condition of the carrying trade will have the effect of removing the surplus tonnage from the field and accelerating a revival in the freight market. The total tonnage of ships under construction in England at the end of June last was 800,000, showing a decrease of 450,000 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total tonnage of ships built in the world during the last three years was from 2,100,000 to 2,700,000 tons annually, but the figure for this year is estimated to fall short of 2,000,000 tons. The falling-off in tonnage of new ships, together with the revival in the economic situation which has already begun to manifest itself, points to the probability of an improvement in the shipping trade when the prosperity of shipbuilding will follow as a natural outcome. It is to be hoped, concludes the *Tokio* journal, that the authorities will afford proper assistance or protection to the shipbuilders pending the advent of better times.

CHINESE IN RANGOON.

A CLAN FIGHT.

For some time past there has been bad feeling between several of the Chinese societies of Rangoon, and frequent scuffles have taken place with more or less serious injuries to the combatants. But these have always been promptly quelled by the police. Yesterday at about 12.30 p.m. another quarrel took place in Dalhousie Street, near 24th Street, the opposing parties being members, it is said, of the Chinese Takk Society of Latte Street and the Ho Giai Society of 24th Street. During the melee, in which sticks, stones and bottles are said to have been used freely, a Chinaman named Th. said to be a member of the former organisation, was slashed with a cut on the hip and ankle, both wounds being serious. He and another man Tan Zain, who had been severely beaten, were taken to the hospital by the Latte Street police who later in the afternoon arrested a man named Gil Ma as the one who used the cut. He was sent to the town lockup, under a strong guard. During the afternoon and evening the Western Division was visited by Mr. Gidson, the official Commissioner of Police, and a discussion was held by him with Mr. Finnie, D.S.P., Mr. Pascock, Chinese Advisor, and Inspector Brown of the Latte Street Guard. This resulted in special Chinese constables being sworn in to aid the legal and regular police patrols in keeping order. Up to a late hour yesterday evening was quiet. (Rangoon Gazette Oct. 27.)

A MISSIONARY'S LIFE.

PROTRACTED LITIGATION.

The suit in which Mrs. Appenzeller and her four children claim from the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha damages amounting to £80,850 for the loss of husband and father, in addition to £6,000 for each plaintiff as solatium of their bereavement, is still dragging along in the Courts. As will be remembered the case has been proceeding for over three years through appeal after appeal, the hearing being opened on September 18th, 1905, in the Osaka Chiba Saibansho. It may be well to recall the facts of the case. The Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., a missionary working in Korea, for the loss of whom the compensation is claimed, was a passenger on board the O. S. K. steamer *Kunagawa-maru*, which sank in collision with the *Kitsap-maru*, also belonging to the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha, off Chemuipu, June 14th, 1902, the reverend gentleman being among the drowned. An action was brought by his family against the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha claiming damages for the loss of husband and father, as mentioned. Counsel for plaintiff urged that the death of the missionary was due to negligence on the part of the captain of the *Kunagawa-maru* who was a servant of the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha. Judgment was given for plaintiffs in the Osaka Chiba Saibansho on March 13th, 1906. On consideration of the facts of the case, the Court awarded compensation to the extent of £8,000 for each plaintiff. The Osaka Shōsen Kaisha appealed to the Osaka Appeal Court, from this decision, in making the appeal the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha admitted all the facts adduced by plaintiffs and the justice of the claim, but said they were prepared to abandon the *Kunagawa-maru* lying at the bottom of the sea off Chemuipu, to plainiffs, and thus free themselves from liability, according to Article 544 of the Commercial Code, which says: "A shipowner can free himself from liability for acts taking place within the limits of legal authority, or for damage to other persons caused by the acts of the master or another master in the performance of their duties, by abandoning to a creditor at the end of the voyage the ship, freight, and all claims for damages or commission which have accrued to him in relation to the ship; unless he himself is in fault." The Appeal Court endorsed this view, and quashed the judgment of the lower Court, on July 19th, 1906, ordered the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha to abandon the wrecked steamer to plaintiffs, and to surrender to them all rights to any insurance money for the sunken vessel. From this decision plaintiffs carried the case to the Supreme Court, which upheld the appeal, and on March 6th, 1907, quashed the decision, sending the case back to the Osaka Appeal Court for re-trial. As a result of the re-trial the Osaka Appeal Court dismissed the appeal (of the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha), and upheld the decision of the Osaka Chiba Saibansho, awarding £8,000 to each plaintiff. In giving reasons for its judgment, the Appeal Court pointed out that the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha admitted the death of the husband and father of the respondents (the family of the deceased) in the circumstances mentioned, and that it recognised the claim for damages, so that the decision of the Chiba Saibansho awarding £8,000 to each plaintiff was just. In considering the question of the legality or otherwise of the abandonment of the steamer, &c., made with the object of freeing the appellants (the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha), from the liability claimed, the Court found that the *Kunagawa-maru*, which the appellants offered to abandon in favour of the respondents in this case, sank in June 1902, was abandoned in April 1903, and then was transferred or abandoned in February 1907 to the respondents to free the company of liability. Thus some years elapsed between the sunken of the steamer and her actual abandonment by the owners. At the time the appellants offered to abandon the *Kunagawa-maru*, she must have been already quite old, and his genius was so vivid, and his style so caustic; that many an "epitome" occurred after the publication of his articles, and the so-called "Volcano" suited his character amazinly well—peculiarly so in his younger years. Born in Northern New York of Canadian stock, he entered the journalistic field while still a boy, working his way through the Southern States westward until he reached San Francisco, where for many years he held the position as "star" reporter on one of the dailies of the "Golden City." Travelling across the Pacific, in Hawaii, to Manila, and in Shanghai, he used his pen energetically and sometimes, almost injudiciously. But, as he ripened into approaching old age, Mr. Marshall's style became a little less caustic, but what it lost in acidity it made up in humour and wit. Softened somewhat by the knocks of adversity, and the periods of convalescence being made the object of solicitude from many hands, he came to realize that life after all was not so bitter as many tried to paint it, and his writings of recent years had a mellowness, which they lacked in former years. His contributions to the local press stand out as gems among much mediocre writing, and had his genius been directed by the mind of some friend of his with the power to direct "Volcano" there is not the least doubt that Mr. Marshall would have become one of the world's great writers.

AN APPRECIATION BY AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

When it became known about the clubs and hotels yesterday afternoon that "Volcano" Marshall had travelled the lonesome trail, a feeling of sincere grief spread among the friends of the dead man, and his friends in Shanghai were legion. He was fifty-five years old, but his heart was that of a school-boy, and he was wont to remark, it beat "for the good of humanity." He was a man of the strongest convictions, and what is so lacking nowadays, he had the moral backbone to declare his convictions, and this feature of his character often caused him to get into trouble, but it was impossible to break the old man's spirit. He was born in the State of New York, but drifted to California about 20 years ago, and was identified with journalism in Sacramento and San Francisco for a number of years, and finally went to Honolulu, where he worked on the local dailies for a while before he started a weekly paper called the *Volcano*, and it was from this publication that he got the nickname that was so dear to him. From Honolulu he went to Manila, and started another weekly called the *Volcano*, but it had a very short life, owing to certain red-hot editorials, and Marshall was arrested for libel and assessed a nominal fine. He remained in Manila for nearly a year after his trial, and wrote for all of the daily papers. In 1902 he came to Shanghai with a Mr. Bond, and it was their intention to start a weekly paper here to be known as the *Dragon*. However, before their plans for the new publication were perfected, Mr. Bond became editor of the old *Shanghai Daily Press*, and Marshall took over the editorship of the *Shanghai Times*. His career on the *Times* was very stormy, and the higher the waves of trouble dashed against him the happier he was. It will be recalled that he resigned from the *Times* rather than make an apology to John Goodwin, the American Consul-General. Since he left the *Times* he has been engaged in various newspaper pursuits in Shanghai, his last billet being editor of the *Bund*. At the time of his death he was arranging for the first issue of a weekly to be called the *Dragon*. That "Volcano" Marshall, no warmer-hearted, more companionable man ever lived. He was generous to a fault, and made a friend of every man with whom he came in contact. He possessed many eccentricities of a harmless sort, which only went toward making his friends love him the more. His end was as he would have had it—silent, painless and without warning. May he rest in peace.

H.M.S. "WHITING."

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty last month whether the Board had yet ascertained what rank and numbers of officers, together with the numbers of seamen and stokers, were on board H.M.S. *Whiting* at the time she was blown ashore at Hongkong, what position she occupied at anchor, and what was the complement of the vessel in full commission.

Mr. McKenna: One lieutenant and one engineer lieutenant were on board, together with three-fifths of the full crew.

Mr. Yamamoto maintained that the abandonment of the ship, &c., to the plough could not be regarded as freeing the defendants from liability. The *Kunagawa-maru* was there-

THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

REDENTION LOAN CONTRACT.

The Peking correspondent of the London Times wired the following message on the 8th ult.:—The Peking-Hankow Railway Redemption Loan Contract, the text of which were initialled on Monday, was signed this afternoon by Sir Walter Hillier, the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; M. Casenave, formerly Charge d'affaires of the French Legation, and at present agent of the Banque Indo-Chine; and Chang-ai, the President of the Ministry of Communications.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time past, the object being to take advantage of Article Five of the original contract with the Belgian Societies Etudes, signed on June 16, 1903, to redeem the bonds at par, and thus enable China to enjoy the undivided profit, which is very considerable, instead of, as hitherto, having to pay 20 per cent. net profit to the bondholders. The delay has been due to the unwillingness of the Chinese Government to insert a clause in the contract specifying that the loan would be applied to the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway, though admittedly such was its intention.

The contract, which is sanctioned by an Imperial Edict, provides for a loan of five million sterling, with interest at 5 per cent., reduced after 15 years to 4 per cent. The whole loan is to be issued at once, and is redeemable in 30 years by 20 annual instalments, beginning in the 15th year. The service will be paid from the revenues of the various productive works under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The security is the Imperial Chinese Government's guarantee, plus certain revenues specified to total an annual value of 4,250,000 Kuping taels (7,665,000) of the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupei, and Chihli.

If the proceeds of the issue, 80 per cent. will be applied in Europe for the "redemption of certain Chinese railway loans," by this being understood the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and the balance will be applied in China to productive works, the nature whereof is unspecified, under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The English and French banks participate equally, this being the first Anglo-French loan contract signed in China. Its signature will give great satisfaction throughout the Far East. The relations between the two banks and the two Legations throughout the negotiations have been most intimate, loyal, and friendly.

The present condition of the railway which will now be redeemed is very unsatisfactory, the line having been run mercilessly to make the largest profit possible, without regard to repairs. It is estimated that at least one million sterling will be needed for works of restoration.

A NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW IN SINGAPORE.

AMENDMENTS NECESSARY AFTER LAPSE OF TEN YEARS.

H. Excellency the Governor, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., presided over a meeting of the Straits Settlements Legislative Council, 1st inst.

Mr. Maxwell introduced the Bankruptcy Ordinance Amendment Bill. He explained that the object of the measure was to effect three separate and distinct amendments to the existing Ordinance. The first of these was necessitated by the recent alterations in the constitution of the Courts. The Court of Requests, whose jurisdiction was confined to causes where sums not exceeding \$100 were in dispute, were now a thing of the past, and their places had been taken by the District Courts, which had jurisdiction in cases involving sums up to \$500. All the causes, known as small causes, in the Supreme Court, were now tried by the District Courts. Under section 4 of the Bankruptcy Ordinance a debtor committed an act of bankruptcy if execution issued against him had been levied by seizure of his property, under process, in an action or in any civil proceeding in the Supreme Court. To that the amending Ordinance added the words, "or District Court where the judgment, including costs, is for an amount exceeding \$100." The constitution of the District Courts also made it necessary to substitute, in section 9 of the Ordinance, a section dealing with small bankruptcies, the words, "District Court" in lieu of the words, "Court of Requests."

AN INSTRUCTION FROM THE WAIWUPTU.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking on being advised of the riot in Hongkong sent a telegraphic despatch to Canton to inquire if any similar occurrence had taken place in this city. In the message the Canton authorities were instructed to take precautionary steps in anticipation of emergencies, and at the same time to prevent the holding of any boycott meeting in the city.

A RAILWAY DISTURBANCE.

On the 7th instant, the railway labourers in Ching Yuen district, on the 6th section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, through some unknown cause in connection with one Li Ching Chun, a member of the staff of the railway company, went on strike. In a short time a large number of people collected there, all bent on assaulting Li. Fortunately, through the good services of the local gentry, in co-operation with the railway engineers, the crowd was at last dispersed and the trouble settled. The coolies shortly after resumed their work again.

A FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

A joint telegram from H.E. Chang Chih-tung and H.E. Lu Chuan Lin has been received, by the Viceroy stating that famine is prevailing in the prefectures of Tientsin, Ho Kan and Sok Ping, and that the sufferers are in urgent need of assistance. In the meantime, the Police authorities have wired the Waiwupu informing that Ministry that Canton is quiet and so far no disturbance of any kind whatsoever had occurred. In the meantime, the Police authorities have been instructed by the high authorities to take extra care in securing efficient patrols throughout the city.

VICEROY'S TRIP.

Yesterday afternoon the man-of-war *Yi Lang* left for Whampoa with H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun on board and returned to port late in the evening. H.E. Chang comfortably enjoyed the pleasant trip and he highly admired the speed of this new vessel.

AFTER A BRIGAND.

The notorious robber chief Luk Lea Ching has long been wanted by the authorities, but his arrest could not be effected even after strenuous efforts had been directed by a number of military officers and the Admiral Li Chun himself. This morning through information received the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow accompanied by Colonel Le Ching and men proceeded to Namhoi district on an expedition in connection with an attempt to apprehend the robber. It is generally hoped that this time the Brigadier-General will be successful.

OPIUM SMOKING.

The Canton Anti-Opium Association has drawn up regulations for the prohibition of opium smoking on board passenger junks trading between Canton and inland places. It is stipulated in these regulations that the master of every passenger junk shall be held responsible for the suppression of opium smoking on board his vessel. A penalty of \$10 will be imposed on any offender for the first time and double the amount for the second.

PEACE, PERFECT PEACE.

Besides issuing circulars to appeal the public to maintain peace and not to emulate the example of the Japanese in the carrying trade, the Canton Self-Government Society, on the 11th instant, sent a circular to the public to solicit subscriptions in Canton for the relief of the unfortunate people in the Northern province.

7th November.

A WISE INJUNCTION.

With a view of preventing any outbreak of disturbances in Canton by the anti-Japanese boycott agitators similar to those in Hongkong, the Canton Self-Government Society, after a general meeting yesterday, issued a circular to the people to keep the peace and not to emulate the example of the riotous agitators in Hongkong.

AGAINST FLOODS.

The Central Relief Committee has resolved to appropriate a sum of \$300,000 from the relief funds for the reconstruction of the embankments in the three districts of Yen Ping, Ho Ping and Sun Hing, which were badly damaged by the recent disastrous floods.

AN OPIUM-SMOKING OFFICIAL.

Expectant magistrate Pang Chung Sun of the Government Sand Field Bureau, who had been granted a few months' leave of absence to enable him to rid himself of the opium-smoking habit, has been found to be still addicted to the drug by the Provincial Treasurer. Pang has consequently been removed from office.

RAILWAY INSPECTION.

This morning, at 8 o'clock, Tartar General King Fung, in company with Sir Chen Tang Liang Ching, proceeded to take a trip on the Canton-Hankow railway for the purpose of making a tour of inspection of those sections which have been completed and are opened for traffic, i.e. starting from Wongha to as far as the district of Ching Yuen.

VICEROY CHANG'S CLEMENCY.

Most of the officials who had been found guilty of various malpractices etc. and had been gathered by H.E. Shum Chun Hau, when he was Viceroy in Canton, have since been released through the recommendation of H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun. It is now reported that H.E. Chang is again about to recommend another batch of officials degraded by Shum for reinstatement into offices.

A SCHOOL FOR FARMERS.

The Board in charge of the Development of Native Industries Bureau proposes to open, in the outskirts of the Eastern gate of the city, an agricultural institution to instruct the farmers in the best up-to-date farming

such manner as the Governor-in-Council might direct. It was hoped in that manner the money might serve a more useful purpose than at present. The interests of creditors and of claimants to such dividends were amply safeguarded, for the Bill provided that any

11th November
PROPOSED TYPHOON SHELTER.

As a result of the calamity wrought by the typhoon of the 28th July last, Mr. Ng Yam Pui, an ex-patent prefect here, has submitted a petition to the Viceroy, suggesting to select a suitable part of the Canton Harbour to be constructed into a typhoon refuge for the native craft to take shelter in case of a typhoon visiting the port. Mr. Ng has also forwarded a plan to the Viceroy for his approval. In reply to Mr. Ng the Viceroy stated that it was a wise plan to construct a typhoon refuge for the craft in anticipation of accidents and highly commended Ng's idea and plan for the proposed undertaking. But to begin with this important scheme care must be taken in making complete and satisfactory arrangements. For this reason the Shan Hoo 'Chu' officials should be instructed, together with the Provincial Treasurer, to consult with the local gentry and the Central Relief Committee in the matter and to give their opinion as to how the project can be best carried out.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

As the outcome of the recent rioting in Hongkong by the Japanese boycott agitators, the Japanese marine products dealers in this city are apparently in a state of fear that their ears might be lopped off by the members of the "Dark Death Society" of Hongkong, who are, as is stated in the papers, said to have come up to Canton. From the beginning of last week Japanese marine products entirely disappeared from those firms who formerly dealt in these goods, and, moreover, fresh notices are now found posted on the doors of the dealers' shops inscribed with the characters "To promote native industries, only Chinese sea delicacies are offered for sale."

AN OFFICIAL'S PROMOTION.

To-day, the Senior Lieutenant Tatar General Fu took over temporary charge of the Canton Tatar General's yamen from H.E. King Fung, who will leave here in the course of a week for the Capital to take up his new appointment as President of the Imperial Household Department. H.E. King will probably be a passenger on the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kwangtung*.

THE FLOODS.

This morning a party of the Central Relief Committee proceeded by the steam-launch *Hong Kong* to the Ching Yuen district to make an inspection of the embankments which were damaged by the floods and which have now been reconstructed. The Central Relief Committee has during the last few days received letters from various districts which have been devastated by the floods applying for seeds, to be sown during the winter season.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

A sum of \$1,300, being the amount of subscriptions collected in Shanghai by some of the newspapers there, has been received by the Central Relief Committee towards the flood relief funds.

A DRAMATIC PROCESSION.

With a view to encourage the railway shareholders to pay their second call of shares, in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, under the direction of Sir Chou Tung Liang Cheng, the members of the board of directors of the Company have been warned to pay their instalments not later than the 13th instant, while all the other members of the Company, who are shareholders, to deposit theirs not later than the 18th. Fines will be imposed on anyone in case of failure to pay the money due within the limited period.

OFFICIALISING A RAILWAY.

As no progress has been apparent in the collection of the second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, even when the day fixed for the closing of the lists is about to expire shortly, H.E. Chang Chih Tuck, the Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is said to be determined that the Company should be turned into an official and mercantile concern in order that the road may be completed at an early date without further delay.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. T. K. Dealy, local hon. secretary, sends us the following results of the examination held in July last:—

HONOURS LIST.

Preliminary: Third class Wilmot, H. [D]. J. Basso, C. H. J. Lopez, F. S. Chan Ying-wing Q. Mok Kai-fook D. Chiu Yau-tsz J. O'Brien, F. J. J. Erra, J. J. Sequira, C. S. Fung Man-ku, J. Sternberg, M. D. Lace, G. E. Q. Wong Lam-choh Over age 19. Q. Tso Chak-miu JUNIOR.

D. Anderson, H. Q. Ng Ka-pui S. Cheng I-kam J. Prevost, P. S. Leung Lai-chun J. Silva, J. S. Leung Nai-hang D. Souza, J. D. Linton, G. J. D. Strongman, T. G. A. J. Marquez, E. J. Thuan, J. J. Mayer, J. S. P. Wan Shuk-Ching Over age 16.

JUNIOR.

J. Ascenso, J. Longstaff, J. T. J. Bland, M. S. See-Chong-su S. Cheng Yun-ien J. Tavares, F. J. Elias, R. S. U. Wing-tok D. Palmer, M. C. Q. Palmer, M. A. D. Lybong, W. S. C. Over age 14.

PRELIMINARY.

D. Anderson, J. T. Lamont, P. J. M. J. Bapista, R. D. G. Moody, M. C. Q. Chau Whi-cheung D. Palmer, H. W. D. Chiu Yung-tak J. Rodriguez, J. S. Q. Gutierrez, F. S. Q. Young, G. D. Lybong, W. S. C. Over age 14.

PRELIMINARY.

J. Gardner, C. D. Jenkins, A. E. D. Anderson, J. C. D. Keeble, G. H. J. Barrencongo, H. D. Lowcock, H. C. Carvalho, H. D. May, C. K. Q. Chan Cheuk-hoi D. Parker, H. A. S. Chau Tann-sin J. Rabat, L. J. Cheung Kai D. Remedios, V. O. J. De Lur, R. F. J. Rozario, D. J. Gochibico, M. J. Silberman, A. J. Gokee, F. Q. Yau Ki-Chau J. Yau, Loy, J. J. Gutierrez, V. J. Vyanovich, V. A. Q. Ismail, A. J. Lopez, F. (Senior) obtained distinction in Spanish.

J. Marques, E. (Junior) and J. Thus, J. (Junior) each obtained distinction in Religious Knowledge.

Names of candidates and schools are in alphabetical order.

D. Diocesan School and Orphanage.

G. Diocesan Girls' School.

J. St. Joseph's College.

S. St. Stephen's College.

S.P. S. St. Stephen's Preparatory Girls' School.

T. Private Tutor.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 8th November, 1908:—

Library, Museum.

Non-Chinese..... 330 140

Chinese 201 1,038

Total 531 1,178

Mother and Child Strangled.

SENSATION AT SHA-TAU-KOK.

DASTARDLY MURDER BY GANG OF ROBBERS.

A terrible crime was committed at Sha-tau-kok, in the New Territory, on Sunday last, a woman and her young child—a girl of some four or five summers—being murdered by a band of robbers.

The news of the tragedy reached headquarters on Tuesday morning, and the latest can be explained by the fact that it was many hours after the dastardly deed had been committed that the bodies of the two victims were discovered. As yet a full report has not been supplied to the Criminal Investigation Department, but the facts placed at our disposal are clear.

Sha-tau-kok, as it is commonly called, or Sha-tau-kok, as it appears on the map, is a village on the mainland near Starling Islet, in Mui Bay. The population is very small and made up chiefly of fishermen.

Standing on the high road, a few minutes

walk from the village, is a little mud-house in which lived a middle-aged man, his wife and an only child, and they earned their living by selling tea and cakes to wayfarers. It was in this little hut that the dastardly murders were enacted. Early on Sunday morning the master of the tea shop set out to walk in Tai Po to transact some business there, leaving his wife and child to look after the shop, which they had done in many occasions in his absence. That robbers had got wind of the shopkeeper's intended visit to Tai Po, and that he had planned to loot the premises while he was away was known only to them.

When the robbery was committed, whether in the day or at night, is not known, it is believed, however, that they forced an entrance into the shop and proceeded to carry out their plan. It can be supposed, in the absence of any eye-witnesses, that the woman on finding the men in the house, and knowing the purpose of their visit, yelled for help, while the child began to cry.

The robber, it is to be assumed, threatened them to be quiet, but as the order seemed to have been disregarded, the mother and her child were seized, thrown to the floor, while the robbers proceeded to tie pieces of rags round their necks, the idea being to stop any further calls for assistance, and strangled their victims. Something like \$80 in money and goods were removed from the shop. On leaving the murderers closed the door carefully behind them in order that they may hide their tracks before the discovery was made.

The shopkeeper returned to Sha-tau-kok some time the following day and was thunderstruck to find the shop closed. He pushed open the door to find out the cause—and the tragedy was known. There on the floor were the corpses of his wife and child. In the next few minutes the whole village was thrown into a state of excitement. The Sha-tau-kok police were informed and after the necessary inspection the remains were sent to Kowloon, it is reported for examination. Detectives are investigating. The hillsides along the route are being searched for the perpetrators of the crime, the like of which has never been heard of in the history of this Colony for years.

THE "APUHIA'S" TRIAL TRIP.

NEW STEAM LIGHTER FOR SINGAPORE.

7th inst.

The *Apuhia*, the seventh and last steel steam lighter built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, represented in Hongkong by their agents, Meissner, Melchers & Co., underwent her trial trip under perfect weather conditions yesterday. In view of the fact that the vessel is the seventh of a fleet of similar boats in all respects that had been built by the Kowloon shipyard, the result of the trial could be no other than entirely successful.

A party of ten proceeded on board the vessel to witness the trial run yesterday; the trip was thoroughly enjoyable and the experience of those on board was a perfectly gratifying one to builders and owners of the vessel alike. Among those present were Capt. von Riepen, marine superintendent, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Capt. J. T. Douglas, Mr. H. L. Fletcher, acting Lloyds' surveyor, Messrs. A. Lutkenski, J. Macdonald, W. A. Crake, assistant engine surveyor, D. Macdonald, and R. Mitchell, chief manager, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

Leaving her buoy at Kowloon the *Apuhia* shaped a course for Aberdeen where the speed trial was run over the regulation course, resulting in the specified speed contracted for being slightly exceeded. The usual complimentary speeches were exchanged on board and the party returned later, after a pleasant day's outing afloat.

Following are the dimensions of the *Apuhia*:—Length over all 152 ft., between perpendiculars 152 ft. 6 in., breadth moulded 29 ft., depth moulded 11 ft., height of bulwarks 2 ft. 8 in., draft 9 ft. 3 in. She has a cargo carrying capacity of 8,500 piculs and is designed to steam 74 knots an hour.

Unlike her sister ships all of which are employed in the rice trade on the Menam, the *Apuhia* will be despatched to Singapore there to be attached as a valuable addition to the fleet of lighters of the N. D. L. We understand the *Apuhia* will proceed under her own steam to the Southern Colony on Wednesday next.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

AFFAIRS OF A WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTOR.

12th inst.

A Receiving Order in respect of the estate of Iang King, the well-known contractor, was applied for this morning by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of the firm of Ewens and Harston, on behalf of the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd. According to the papers, debtor owed some \$7,731.61.

Mr. Harston stated that the act was founded on non-compliance with a judgment given against the debtor, who had, he said, a long line of property, but the question that remained was realization.

AN INDIAN'S AFFAIRS.

The hearing of the petition for a Receiving Order in the matter of S. M. E. Allana, late of S. E. Allana and Company, of D'Aguilar Street, and notice to oppose same, were continued in the Supreme Court.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, who appeared for the debtor, said that when the case was before the Court last week the Chief Justice adjourned the matter as he was not satisfied as to the sufficiency of the assets, which amounted to \$1,620, while liabilities ran up to \$27,000, and debtor was willing to pay a monthly instalment of \$400 per month, which was nearly fifty per cent. the estate had to pay. A meeting of creditors was held on the 4th instant when creditors to whom were owed nearly \$15,000 attended and they resolved to make debtor bankrupt—a thing in their favour. In addition Mr. Dixon said that Mr. Harston appeared for the National Bank, to which firm debtor owed some \$9,000, and he also was willing to file for the Receiving Order.

Mr. Harston said that it was only to protect the assets that he consented.

Mr. Dixon observed that it had been suggested that the sale of the firm of S. E. Allana and Company to Mr. Maricar was not *bona fide*. That question could not be dealt with then as Mr. Maricar was not present. It was found that the sale was good then it was Mr. Maricar's property; if not then, the Official Receiver would act.

The Chief Justice asked why he could not find out there and then whether the sale was *bona fide* or not.

Mr. Harston—As far as that goes the creditors prefer that the estate be administered in bankruptcy, and the sale incurred later.

The Chief Justice—Supposing I make the order? I don't sanction the idea of \$400 a month. I can't give the order on the suppression of \$400 a month.

Mr. Dixon said that he did not mean that. After the Receiving Order had been made the Official Receiver could follow the assignment. Then he could upset the sale, or do what he liked with it.

Mr. Harston—Well, I have a man who owns a small share. He is a coolie foreman.

Then is he your partner?—He has a very small share.

He was a partner in this particular transaction?—Very small share.

Has he received on behalf of the firm any money in this transaction?—I don't know.

You said you received \$50 on account. Did your partner receive that?—No. I did.

What is the name of your firm?—Lau Pui Woon.

Is that your name, too?—Yes.

To whom did you give the deposit money?—To the comrade's wife.

Was it a present to her?—No.

Plaintiff did not explain to the comrade's wife the reason he gave her the \$50, but did not get a receipt. He gave the money to the comrade's wife for her husband, to be given to Wallen and Company. The reason why he used Wallen and Company and not the comrade (Wong Chik Sang) was because Wallen and Company told the comrade to engage plaintiff.

Mr. Heit—Your contract with the comrade was twenty-seven cents a ton?—Yes.

And the comrade's with Wallen and Company was twenty-five?—Yes.

How was that?—I was told to do so. I could not do the work for twenty-five cents as coolie labour was high.

So the comrade lost two cents on each ton?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Gomperz—I suppose the comrade is here?

Mr. Heit—That's the amusing part of the matter. The comrade is here and willing to pay, as already said. Why we are being sued I don't know.

On being questioned, plaintiff said that he had previously been paid by Wallen and Company and he looked to them for payment now and not to the comrade.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE POLICE BALL.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

7th inst.

An interesting meeting was held last Thursday, when Chief Inspector Baker presided. The question which had to be discussed was the organisation of the great Police Ball. Numerous members of the Force were present, and Sergeant Lee acted as secretary. Among those present was a goodly number of inspectors including such well-known individuals as Chief Inspector-Detective Hanson and Inspector Wilbers. It was decided to hold the dance and dinner this year at No. 1, Police Station—a place where all those who have been voluntary or otherwise engaged in evaded will enjoy—and to keep up the tradition of hospitality which the Force has honourably gained on Christmas Eve. A big committee comprising all the "characters" in the Police was formed, consisting of the gentlemen named, and Inspector Wall, Sergeant P. O'Sullivan, Detective Sergeant G. W. Watt, Sergeant A. Gordon, Sergeant J. Kendall, Sergeant Appleton, Sergeant E. Fox, Constables A. Elliott, R. J. Ferguson, and R. Taylor. The M.C. will be Sergeant Cooper and P. C. Stewart, Sergeant Lee, of course, being secretary.

OPIUM IN THE COLONIES.

11th inst.

The members of the Commission, appointed by H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, to inquire into the Opium question, have submitted their recommendation with greater promptitude than their colleagues in the Straits. The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the suggestions of the Ceylon Government, which were primarily based upon the Report of the Commission, without loss of time, and the result of this charming unanimity has been the evolution of a draft Ordinance to amend the law regulating the importation, sale and distribution of Opium in the Colony of Ceylon. The Home Government was in such haste to deal with the question, in the other Colonies, go through the form of constituting a Commission to take evidence on the spot or of inviting the reasoned opinion of H. E. the Governor in Council. The storm of indignant protest which was aroused against the hasty action of the Home Government, however, induced it to pause at the last moment, and the solution of the question arrived at, will be after the form of consulting the local Government had been gone through. But from the policy to which the draft Ordinance is based, it is evident that the goods were stolen during the steamer's voyage and that defendants should be held liable for the damage. Defendants, however, referred to make good the damage. As to the claim of Goto Fusajiro, one of the plaintiffs, his Counsel stated that on June 15th, 1905, defendants made a contract with Messrs. Mitra, Debaldes, Pabani & Son at Madras under which six boxes containing sheep skins with the marks F. G. or a diamond, Nos. 54-59, were consigned to plaintiff in Yokohama. Defendants received the goods in good condition and shipped them on their steamer *Waverley*. For the convenience of the defendants, they were transhipped to the Java-China-Japan Line's ship *Tillalap*. On August 5th the same year the goods arrived at Yokohama. Plaintiff examined them after they were landed on the Customs grounds and found that they were short of 278 kg in weight (the whole are 627 kg) was excluded from the specification given by Capt. R

Up the Pearl River.

ON BOARD A PATROL CRUISER.

A DAY WITH A CHINESE COMMODORE.

[By our Special Representative.]

Shameen, 11th November.

True to the best traditions of the Chinese for fidelity in the carrying out of their part of a compact, Admiral Li Chun, of the Kwangtung Naval Forces, whose rise to power, influence and fame in Southern China, has been perfectly meteoric, is fulfilling his agreement with Sir Arthur Moore in regard to the Chinese patrol of the waterways of the Southern Delta, which at one time formed the subject of a burning question between the Viceregal authorities at Canton and the Government of Hongkong. Conditional upon the withdrawal of the mosquito fleet of dascyters and sloops, which the ex-British Commander-in-Chief ordered into the territorial waters of China in protection of British trade interests on the West River, Admiral Li agreed to supplement the patrol maintained by the eight guard-boats and the ill-adapted steam-launches commissioned as a provisional makeshift, by a fleet of swift shallow-draft cruisers especially armed and equipped to police the riverine waters of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

THE FIRST CRUISERS
thus completed were those built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and delivered to the Canton Government about three weeks ago. The senior vessel, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, was christened the *Kiang Chi*, by Mrs. Stokes, wife of Rear-Admiral Stokes, until recently the Commodore at Hongkong. The second of the cruisers, the *Kiang Chi*—was named by Mrs. Gresson, wife of the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, chairman of the Dock Co. With both these vessels, which took the water under very auspicious circumstances, the Chinese Admiral is perfectly pleased. They lie to-day within the harbour limits of Canton, where Mr. Schulz, the gunnery expert attached to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., is mounting the machine guns on the forecastle, besides two Krupp and two Chinese guns when the rifles have been put into position.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH CRUISERS
underwent their trial trip to-day. Their maiden run was attended with unqualified success. Special interest attaches to these latter vessels by reason of the fact that they were built in a Chinese shipyard by Chinese labour, and under Chinese direction if we may except the general supervision so conscientiously exercised by Captain T. P. Hall, who acted as superintendent for the Chinese Government while the four cruisers were building in Hongkong.

Built to plans and specifications of the English shipyard the Chinese builders, adepts in the art of copying, have reproduced very faithful replicas of the earlier cruisers in their sister ships, the *Kiang Koong* and *Kiang Koo*, as the latter vessels have been called. Of these, the first named was quite completed to-day, while the *Kiang Koo* is having the wheelhouse and some deck woodwork being done to her before she can be said to be ready for delivery. But she is thus far advanced that she was enabled to go up the Canton River with her sister ship on

THE TRIAL TRIP TO-DAY.

Prevented by the exigencies of duty in Canton, Admiral Li Chun could not proceed to Hongkong to be present in person on board to witness the trial. He delegated that duty to Commodore Liu Yee Kong, whose guest a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* was at the official trial-day.

THE START.

Embarking on board the steam-launch *Kwong-Hip Lung*, at Pottinger Pier, the party was conveyed on board the *Kiang Koong* at 8.30 a.m. The party comprised Commander-in-Chief, Captains Li, Wu Yuen, T. C. M., Captain of the *Kiang Koong*, Naval Engineer, Wu Shing Fong, and Wu Chuen Hui, two Chinese naval cadets, Mr. Chan Yai Nih, representing Kwong-Hip Lung & Co., Ltd., the builders, Mr. Wong Ting Wu, assistant manager of the firm, Mr. Un Pak Leung, foreign secretary, Mr. Chan Yin Chu, draftsman, Capt. T. P. Hall, surveyor and tending surveyor, Herr Erich Brauns, engineer and instructor of the Wireless Telegraph Company "Telefunken" System (represented in Hongkong and Canton by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.), and the Press representative. The party boarded the *Kiang Koong*.

On board the other cruiser were Captain Cheng Shu Yuen, in command of the *Kiang Koo*, Naval Lieuts. Lee Yuk Kwang and Lee Tsing Lung, two Chinese naval cadets, and the superintendent engineer of the Whampoa Engineering College, a Chinese gentleman.

Within a few minutes of the party being on board, the *Kiang Koong* cast off her moorings in front of Kwong-Hip Lung's office in Connaught Road, and by 9.15 a.m. the vessel was under way steam across the Northern Fairway steering for Cap-Sai-mui Pass. Following in her wake was the sister ship.

A THREE-HOUR TEST RUN.

The trial for speed extended over a course measured by a three hours' continuous run. The starting point was fixed at Ma-wan Island, the scene of the fatal wreck of the s.s. *Flora*. No sooner had the island been reached than the telegraph bell rang "Full speed ahead," the given signal for the attainment of a good rate in excess of the contract speed which was kept up by the boat with her engines driven as they were under a pressure off from 150 lb. to 200 lb. steam. With her deck about 24 inches from the surface of the sea, the spray of the water from her bow at times dashed the forward deck with white sea foam.

Simultaneously, with the start of the test, the Commodore's flag—consisting of four colours (as distinguished from the Admiral's five) with the dragon on the inner upper quarter—was run aloft, and was kept up till the end of the voyage.

THE CREW.

A slight digression from the narrative of the journey may here be permitted in description of the uniform. The *Kiang Koong* was manned by a Chinese crew absolutely drafted from Canton. The men wore a naval uniform of navy blue with a light-blue waist band, the collar being striped with white braid; they wore a straw sailor hat. The Commodore and officers were clad in the uniform of the Chinese navy, black coat and trousers, black hat with gold braid, and gold bands on both sleeves. The naval cadets were clothed in black serge suits, brass buttons and peaked caps.

A TORPEDO-BOAT CONVOY.

On the Brothers near Castle Peak Bay was the little torpedo-boat "Taku" with an iron-clad flag and two white Chinese characters at the fore and the Customs' exemption flag all besides the yellow dragon ensign at the stern, awaiting the arrival of the cruisers which were to convoy to Canton. In deference to Commodore Li's colours, the torpedo-boat had no appearance to the *Kiang Koong* in this procession, but in the procession, under the

trio proceeded on their journey. All the way up to Lintin several large-sized junks deep in the water with their heavy freight of valuable merchandise from Hongkong, in tow of steam-launches, were overtaken; so also was one of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s steamers bound from the British port for Canton. The journey for its entire length was wholly without incident. After Pillar Point had been round, for some time, the s.s. *Kinmen* passed the *Li* in her way down from Canton to Hongkong.

THE ISLAND OF LIN-TIN.

Recalls to the mental vision a host of historical memories of peculiar importance and interest at the present time in connection with the campaign waged at Peking against the opium traffic in China. It was on this isolated spot that the Imperial Commissioner Lin made a bonfire of the opium collected from the British factories in Canton.

BOCA TIGRIS PORT.

Sakok was reached by 12.30 p.m. The land presented a most interesting sight to the visitor to the Southern Capital who was seeing it for the first time. With the aid of a pair of jewelled prismatic glasses the fort-capped peak of the cape was seen to be the best advantage, with its well-kept wall which in days gone by must have done duty in resistance to the repeated attacks of pirates or the armed gang of no less daring and equally enterprising bands of smugglers. A tower surrounding the city wall is typical of Chinese landscape.

Walling himself of the grateful respite in the journey the visitor scanned from a distance the fortifications described to him as the "walled forts" on the one hand, and the repulsive fortifications of the Boca Tigris defences.

The novel and entertaining occupation was of long duration, however, for in a quarter of an hour's time from their arrival at Sakok, the party could not spare the time to continue the journey to Canton, to cross over to the returning cruiser. This done, three blasts from the whistle of the *Koo* bade her farewell to Commodore Liu, who returned the compliment with a like number of blasts on the siren of the senior vessel. Thus the *Kong* and the *Koo* parted company.

TIGER ISLAND.

The next point of interest was Tiger Island whose physical configuration so suitably earned for it the appropriate name in Chinese geographical nomenclature which in the early days of the interplay of the famous Portuguese navigators led them to chart the location as Boca Tigris, "Tiger's Mouth."

GUN STRUNG SHORE.

On the opposite shore to starboard was the vessel as one proceeds up river most interesting relics of the historic days of the famous city are brought within range of vision by the huge old guns which are literally strewn along the shore just below the stone embankment. At this point a wireless station—one of nine in South China up to date—had been erected, and the violent typhoon of July 27-28 last left its trail here also in the ruined station house which is in course of re-erection, the wireless pole for intercepting messages having already been put up again.

A CHINIAN DINNER.

While the cruiser was surveying up the last stage of the day's run, the Chinese chef aboard was engaged in the preparation of an elaborate dinner, or banquet as it may be more appropriately styled, from the number and sumptuousness of the courses. "Who will say that this is not rapidly assimilating the thoughts and customs of the West?" Yet in this one repast there were sufficient indications to convince the most sceptical that the Orient was throwing off the yoke of ancient conservatism and adopting manners and customs of the Occident such as commend themselves to their discriminating likes and dislikes. Champagne did duty from start to finish for the earlship home-distilled *sunshu* from the staple commodity of China at the first unconventional dinner on board the new cruiser. For tea, however, was the substitute, and coffee and milk was served after dinner: in true European style. No longer is the wicker bled pipe handed round from guest to guest to take a whiff but the best brand of the products of the British and American Tobacco Co., together with the finest weeds from Liu Joins factory of Shantou are passed round on silver salvers. These are changes which have imported into them a significance that none can faintly guess for the future of an Empire whose rise to power remains but a matter of time.

Of the menu it can truly be said that it embodied the best of a Chinese cuisine—from shark's fin to dainty bird's nests. The familiar *sunshu* and sugared lotus seeds were indispensable accompaniments of a Chinese table. There is no doubt that the *Kiang Koong* will not be at the expense of Hong Kong.

A QUESTION OF DIBT.

PARSE—AND HINDU'S "CHOW" DISCUSSED.

Some amusing evidence was adduced in an action which came on for hearing in the Supreme Court, last Tuesday. D. B. Captain of 25, Hollywood Road, summoned L. Tejomall, a trader, of 34, Queen's Road, to recover the sum of \$746.13, being as to *Shio* food and goods alleged to have been supplied to defendant and his servants; \$37.5 for a draft purchased and sent to Hydraband, and \$8.53 goods sold to the defendant. Tejomall brought a cross-action to recover \$54.65 balance for money lent and goods supplied.

Mr. E. J. Grist, for Plaintiff, Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for Captain, while Mr. J. H. Gardiner, of Messrs. Bruton and Hett, represented Tejomall.

It was alleged that plaintiff supplied defendant and a number of his employees with food and a number of his employees with food and drink for some time, without payment. "This was denied by the defendant, who asserted that this could not have been the case as plaintiff was a *Parsee* while he was a *Hindoo* and Parsee and *Hindoo* never ate together.

Mr. Gardiner (to a witness)—Do Hindus and Parsees feed together?—No.

They have different ways of cooking?—Yes.

Mr. Grist—Do you know Tejomall to be a Hindu?—Yes.

And he lived with Captain?—I don't know.

Don't you know?—I know he lived in the same house.

Do you know if he "chowed" with plaintiff?

I don't know.

Mr. Gardiner—Is it not customary for Hindus and Parsees to "chow" together?—No.

Further evidence was heard and the case was adjourned.

WHEN TEA IS LATE.

AWAH ACCUSES EMPLOYER OF ASSAULT.

The late arrival of his morning tea was the subject discussed in the Police Court, this morning, between master and servant. The trouble, if trouble it is to be called, was of a trifling nature and should be capable of being adjusted by the policeman and arrested by mistake.

Mr. Awah was the complainant, and he prosecuted her employer—a tea-merchant, residing at Morris Junction—or as he is known, Mr. Awah.

It was stated by the master that he had nothing to do with the master's complaint, but morning his master complained that he did not get his tea in time, at 7 a.m., and called her away. She retorted: "If you don't give me any tea then how do you expect me to get ready?" Defendant, she said, replied at her, struck her, and chased her out of the house. She had not been back. Her clothes were still in the house, and she wanted them.

Defendant denied striking complainant. He had complained repeatedly about tea being late. For the last few mornings he had put up the tea whenever she "liked." On the day in question he "saw her" at the act of pouring out the hot water. He "went to her, took away the kettle, and told her to leave the house."

He had been in the Colony for thirty years and had struck nobody since less a woman.

His Worship considered that defendant had lost his temper. "The very fact that he was lost his temper is a bad sign," he said. "Defendant, she said, replied at her, struck her, and chased her out of the house. She had not been back. Her clothes were still in the house, and she wanted them.

Defendant denied striking complainant.

On the 1st of November, 1907, with an iron-clad flag and two white Chinese characters at the fore and the Customs' exemption flag all besides the yellow dragon ensign at the stern, awaiting the arrival of the cruisers which were to convoy to Canton. In deference to Commodore Li's colours, the torpedo-boat had no appearance to the *Kiang Koong* in this procession, but in the procession, under the

A HONGKONG RIVAL.

Those who have followed in the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the conception of the formation of the Government controlled company, the sagger application for shares, the allotment and the collection of subscriptions, and later the award of the contract for the building, the success of the British firm of Messrs. Morgan, Hart and Co., Ltd., in securing

A TORPEDO-BOAT CONVOY.

On the Brothers near Castle Peak Bay was the little torpedo-boat "Taku" with an iron-clad flag and two white Chinese characters at the fore and the Customs' exemption flag all besides the yellow dragon ensign at the stern, awaiting the arrival of the cruisers which were to convoy to Canton. In deference to Commodore Li's colours, the torpedo-boat had no appearance to the *Kiang Koong* in this procession, but in the procession, under the

Echo of the Riots.

RIOTERS ALLEGED "REWARD."

KO SHING STREET MERCHANTS FRIGHTENED OUT OF THE COLONY.

Much interest was aroused in certain quarters last Wednesday afternoon when the trial of nine men, who were alleged to have been concerned in the recent riots, came on for hearing before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy.

The accused were charged, finally, with breaking and entering a shop at No. 10, Ko Shing Street, in the centre supported by two others of the resident traders. Asked for their signature the accused stated the flags were hoisted on the occasion of the inaugural function which was to be celebrated that evening. The brick factory commenced operations early in the week to celebrate the initiation of an enterprise of the magnitude and importance such as the works were, the director-general of the undertaking, who is of state rank, is giving a dinner in the evening to which all the leading officials and gentry had been invited. To the writer's good fortune, no sooner was the explanation given than he saw a white house-boat in tow of a Government launch. In the boat was a large number of functionaries dressed in their robes of office. The Governor was distinguished by his hat with the red button and tassel. That was the Governor's boat with his party proceeding to the banquet. Some other boats followed, all towed by launches. Some of the guests crossed the water on motor-boats.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

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THE PEAK tragedY.

HOW THE SHOPKEEPER WAS KILLED.
THE OFFICIAL STORY SHOWING THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

The trial was opened in the Police Court, last Tuesday afternoon, of the three men—Kwok Leng (42), Li Shek Shiu (22), chair-coolies, of 51, Mount Kellett Road, and Chu Kam (36), a washerman—for the murder of a shopkeeper, Ku Tung, at the Peak, on the 22nd October last, particulars of which were published at the time.

Sergeant McKay, of the Peak Police Station, and Detective-Sergeant Terrett conducted the case for the prosecution; the first two defendants being represented by Mr. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon.

A large crowd had assembled in the court room when Ku Kip, a relative of the deceased, was called to the witness stand. He said he lived at the "Li On" Club, and had known Ku Tung for a long time. The witness then proceeded to relate the tragic incident which led to the tragedy. On the morning in question witness left the "Li On" and came to town for a walk. At about noon he met Ku Tung, who invited witness to return with him to the Peak. He consented and both got into a tram, which left the station shortly afterwards. Ku Tung and witness occupied the back part of the tram, which contained three benches—Ku Tung being seated on the corner of the end bench, next came witness, and on his side a Hok-lo. Half way up the Hok-lo raised himself and sat on the back of the bench. It so doing he placed his foot on Ku Tung's leg, soiling his clothes. Ku Tung, addressing the Hok-lo, said: "Friend, remove your foot." The Hok-lo refused, and challenged the shopkeeper to fight. Nothing more was said until the Peak was reached when the Hok-lo repeated his challenge to fight. Ku Tung said he did not want a fight, and proceeded on his way, accompanied by witness, the Hok-lo following. Near the power house the Hok-lo overtook them, and went ahead. Ku Tung then quickened his pace, but witness remained behind, undoubtedly fearing trouble. The next thing he saw was a number of Hok-lo attacking Ku Tung. Witness took flight and returned to Hongkong. The Court—Did you come down in a tram? Witness—No. I walked all the way down. Were the Hok-lo who were attacking Ku Tung in uniform?—Yes. Do you identify any of the men in dock?—No.

What clothes was the Hok-lo in the tram wearing?—He was wearing a white uniform. How far behind were you walking when Ku Tung was struck?—About four ch'ungs (close on fifty feet).

Mr. Atkinson (cross-examining)—Do you understand the Hok-lo dialect?—No. Did Ku Tung?—I don't know.

How was it you said that Ku Tung spoke to the Hok-lo in the tram?—They only spoke a few words.

And you understood the conversation—not knowing the Hok-lo dialect?—I know a few words.

When you first met Ku Tung he was walking in the direction of the Peak tram?—Yes. Where did Ku Tung do business?—In Jubilee Street.

I want to know in what order you left the car when it arrived at the Peak?—The Hok-lo left first; Ku Tung and I together.

What was the Hok-lo in the tram carrying?—A bamboo pole and a basket.

Were there any bamboo trees near the place where the attack took place?—Yes.

On your left or right hand side?—I don't know those things.

Where were the bamboo trees?—Where they are. (Laughter.)

What did the Hok-lo strike Ku Tung with?—I saw a bamboo pole and a smoking pipe.

Where did these Hok-lo come from?—Surely they did not sprout up from the ground?—I don't know.

Have you any idea of the cause of the fight?—Yes.

Well, what was it?—The tram affair.

And you imagine that the Hok-lo in the car called out other Hok-lo to attack Ku Tung?—I don't know; but I saw the Hok-lo on leaving the car run away.

What was Ku Tung doing when he was being attacked?—He fell down.

When did you hear that Ku Tung died?—The next day.

What did you do? What steps do you take?—Did you tell the police you knew everything?—No, I was scared.

How did the police find you?—At the "Li On."

How many days after that?—About three days.

So you remained silent all this time?—Yes.

The next witness was Ku Yung, a sergeant, at the Peak. Shortly after eleven o'clock that morning he met Ku Tung leaning up against the iron bars of Jardine's coolie quarters. When witness met Ku Tung he was on his way to visit his nephew.

The Court—When you first met Ku Tung what was he doing?—He was walking.

Did you speak?—Yes.

Did anybody else join in the conversation?—No.

What was said?—I addressed me as "Ah Suki" (uncle). I asked him if he was coming to my place. He said he would. As we were speaking, the second defendant came up and stepped on Ku Tung's foot. Ku Tung asked him where he carried his eyes. The second defendant swore at him. Ku Tung said: "You stepped on my foot and then you swear at me?" The coolie then turned round and, walking a few paces in the direction of Jardine's house, called loudly: "Lai, ab, lai, ab!" (Come, come.) Six or seven men, all armed with poles, rushed from the coolie quarters of Jardine's house and ran towards Ku Tung. They attacked and poked him with their weapons.

The witness considered the third defendant's behaviour and the man who was discharged the worse of all from the way they attacked the man. Becoming scared witness ran down the road. Near the church he met Chinese policeman 257, whom he asked to accompany him to the station. On the way he reported the matter to an Indian, and then to the officer-in-charge at the station. Leaving the station with Sergeant McKay and P. C. Farquharson witness proceeded to the spot. Half way he saw a man lying down the hillside, partly covered, with a gun. The man was Ku Tung, and he was unconscious.

In cross-examination, witness said he saw the second defendant being chased by the police and arrested. From the time witness first met Ku Tung to the time the fight started some ten minutes elapsed.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned as it is Mr. Wood's intention to inspect the scene of the murder.

A MEETING of those interested in the promotion of the game of base ball by the Reach All-American Base Ball Club was held at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday. Details of the arrangements were discussed and it was decided to call a meeting for next Thursday, the 19th November, when it is hoped arrangements will be completed and published.

BOUND FOR ZHASA.

AN ENLIGHTENED AND PROGRESSIVE CHINESE OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Wen Tsung Yao, who is in Singapore on his way to Lhasa—the Forbidden City and the City of Golden Domes. He arrived from Hongkong, on November 1st, on board of the steamer *Austria*, and leaves, this afternoon, for Calcutta.

He was enjoying a cigar on the verandah of Mr. Wang Ah Fook's residence, in Kampong Java Road, when found by a representative of the *South China Times* with whom he quickly renews an acquaintance, formed several years ago, in the interior of China, when Taotai Wen was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs under the Viceroy of Canton.

He explained that, in the Imperial Edict, it was ordered that he should make the journey by road from Peking, but as that would take at least six months, the Senior Amban, the late Viceroy of Szechuan, memorialised the Throne requesting that he should proceed to his destination via Calcutta in order that he might arrive at Lhasa as early as possible. The Senior Amban is on his way to the Forbidden City, having started about two months ago from Chekiang. The Lamas made a strong protest against the appointment as he was the person who suppressed a rebellion, four years ago, on the borders of Tibet and Szechuan.

Asked what his first duties would be upon his arrival, His Excellency said that he would open Gyantse and Gartok to trade, and would then endeavour to do a little good in the way of educating the people. But that would be a difficult matter, and the change would be very slow.

"My idea," he said, "is of instituting reforms is to turn the heads of the people by education. The change is slow, but it is permanent. At present there are six schools in Lhasa where the Tibetan and the Chinese languages are taught, while a paper is published every day giving news in colloquial Tibetan and Chinese. I have six secretaries with me, who were students of Queen's College, Hongkong, and they will be able to acquire the language quicker than others would. As you know, I place no trust in interpreters. I must deal with the people direct, and in order to do that I have to learn the language. But still, I fear I cannot do much unless I am allowed to stay there after my term of three years."

Asked if he anticipated trouble of any kind, His Excellency said he had no fear of that. What some people would despatch troops to accomplish what he would attain by education.

"But in the event of a revolt such as that reported from Shanghai?"

"Then of course, we would call upon the soldiers."

"Can you account for that revolutionary outbreak?"

"It is difficult to say. The Junior Amban, His Excellency Lien Yu, who was sent to Lhasa four years ago, is now acting as Senior Amban, and he has been always most friendly disposed towards the Tibetans. Some time ago, when the appointment of His Excellency Chao Feng was announced, the Lamas sent protest against the decision of the Peking authorities to send him to Tibet, and it was only quite lately that this protest appeared in the Chinese papers. Possibly some imaginative correspondent wished to secure an exclusive report for his paper."

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It might easily have been in a Hongkong Court—in the Witness Box—"Your name?" "John Smith." "Born?" "London." "Age?" "Forty-nine." "Business?" "Rotten."

A COOLIE, Chan Fuk, was given six weeks by Mr. J. R. Wood to repeat for his sins. Chan relieved a school "boy" of 30 worth of clothing on board the steamer *Tes O* last Wednesday.

THE *Nogasaki* Press states that the price of sugar at Vladivostok has trebled of late owing to the poor crops of last year. It is expected to advance still more as there are no supplies on hand.

POLICEMAN PINCOTT, of the Water Police Station, prosecuted a coolie for allowing a pony to stand on the public road during the night. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$3, in default a fortnight in gaol.

AN application for 12 months' leave of absence, for the purpose of proceeding to England, from Inspector R. Duncan, of the Sanitary Department, received the consideration of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon.

A CHINESE woman was fined in the Police Court this morning for her uncleanly habit. She was charged with drawing water from a public fountain at Yau-mai yesterday without a suitable receptacle, and fined \$2.

A TRADE Commissioner is to be appointed to the Small Settlements and Islands of the South Pacific by the Chinese Government, whose duty will be to encourage trade between those regions and the ports of China.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending October 24 amounted to 23,789 tons and the sales during the period to 23,267.35 tons.

Two gambling raids were executed by the police last Sunday, resulting in the arrest of nineteen men at 15, Second Street, West Point, and three others in Queen's Road. The ring-leader in the Second Street raid was fined \$100, the remainder paying \$5 each.

THE Japanese Diet has been convoked for December 22. The Emperor left Tokyo on 9th inst. to witness the grand military manœuvres which are extending over the three prefectures of Osaka, Kyoto and Nara. Four divisions of troops are taking part.

A DESPATCH from Kwailin, capital of Kwangsi province, reports that the districts of Peihsien and Lungchow have been lately visited by violent rain storms causing great destruction to the crops. The greater portion of the districts concerned is now under water.

THE memorial to the officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment who fell in South Africa will be unveiled in Hornsey Parish Church by Sir G. S. White, V.C., on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 21. All battalions of the "Diables" will be represented at the ceremony.

TWO Indians—a policeman and a watchman—who were giving vent to their feelings last Wednesday afternoon in Wanchai Road, appeared in the Police Court, on Thursday, charged with fighting and creating a disturbance. The argument was over old umbrellas. They were fined \$5 each.

THE *China Critic* is informed that a fortnight's suspension of work has been ordered at the Kalgang mines, so as to enable the sanitary authorities the better to cope with the plague outbreak at Tongshan. This has been done on the advice of Dr. Atkinson, the Hongkong plague expert.

A HANGCHOW dispatch reports that a number of criminals—confined in the prison of the Je-hsu magistrate in that city attempted to break gaol on Sunday night. Only five however succeeded in doing so. It is stated that these five men are all important criminals, two of whom had been sentenced to death.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce has authorized the construction of a large cotton spinning and weaving mill in Peking and has instructed the Viceroys and Governors of each province to purchase a certain number of shares in the concern, and also to assist the Ministry in disposing of the balance of shares that may remain unprovided for amongst the gentry and merchants throughout the country.

INSPECTOR of Trams Gledhill prosecuted a coolie in the Police Court, last Tuesday for attempting to avoid paying his fare while travelling in a car on Monday night. The inspector stated that while he was standing on the polo ground awaiting the approach of a Shau-kiwan car, he saw the defendant clinging to the end of the car, and ready to jump off at the approach of the conductor. He pursued the coolie and gave defendant in custody. Lo Shing's ride cost him \$2.

AT the recent examinations of military cadets who have completed their studies abroad, the Ministry of War made a good working knowledge of Chinese literature a sine qua non, in consequence of which only one cadet who had studied in Europe got "placed" in the First division of twenty-one members, the other twenty below cadets who had studied in Japan, where, of course, the last books had been translated into Chinese. This will be a warning to other cadets now studying in Europe and the United States to pay more attention to the future to the literature of their own country.

TAN SUI, a coolie, of 68, Third Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day on two counts of obtaining and attempting to obtain goods by fraud. On the 17th instant, defendant took an order to the Wing Hop firm, 180, Des Vaux Road, and obtained a supply of fish. The order purported to have come from the Sing Lee shop of 10, Hollywood Road, but which in reality was a forgery. Yesterday, defendant returned with another order to get a fresh supply and this led to his arrest. Defendant explained that each order was given him by a man, who promised to pay him for his services. He did not know that the orders were forged. The case was remanded to allow him to add "that man" and to produce witness.

Mr. Justice Gomperts gave his decision this afternoon in the action brought by D. R. Captain, of 25, Hollywood Road, against J. Telcomall, a trader, of 34, Queen's Road, to recover the sum of \$240.12, being as to \$150 food and goods alleged to have been supplied to defendant and his servant; \$57.60 for a draft purchased for the defendant and sent to Hyderabad, and \$5.50 goods sold to the defendant. Telcomall's cross-action was to recover \$54.57 balance for money, less and goods supplied. His Lordship gave judgment for Telcomall for \$144.45 and costs which was put at \$100. Mr. J. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for Captain, while Mr. J. H. Gardner, of Messrs. Baines and Ross, represented Telcomall.

MESSRS. CRUZ, Basto & Co. have been appointed agents for the Netherlands Lloyd (Fire and Marine) of Amsterdam and Batavia, in this city, and are prepared to accept fire and marine risks at current rates.

CAPTAIN S. V. Y. de Horsey, who is well known on the China Station, has been awarded a good service pension of \$150 a year, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain Morris H. Smyth on the 24th ult.

EARLY last Wednesday morning, Lai Tai, a Chinaman, stole two black cotton umbrellas and a pair of shoes, valued at \$1.50, from the s.s. *Charles Hardouin*. A few hours later, it was intimated to Lai that he would be tried for a fortnight in the Victoria Gaol.

Six weeks' hard labour a coolie got in the Police Court, last Thursday, for stealing a brass clock from a hawkert at 121, Second Street. He got an extra fourteen days for attempting to pawn the timepiece and giving false information to the pawnbrokers.

GRAND Secretary Chang Chih-tung, Director-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has announced his intention of leaving Peking at the end of the month for Hupen, in order to devise ways and means for the speedy completion of that Railway.

Two truck coolies were each fined \$10 in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for obstructing a tramcar in Des Vaux Road on Monday. The defendants were pulling a loaded truck along the tram track and owing to the weight, could not make way in time.

The calling out of the fire brigade at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as stated in our last issue, was due to a chimney on the roof of 35, Wellington Street taking fire. The blaze was extinguished by the inmates before the arrival of the brigade.

FROM Mr. Arthur Chapman we have received his always admirable street index, which must be of the greatest use to property-owners. Of course, to ordinary occupiers, as most people are, the "supplement" as he calls it, might appear superfluous, but nevertheless it is a valuable addition not only to our immediate information but also to the annals of the Colony.

A PETTY officer of H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, it is recently produced in a Colombo Court, it being suspected that he was insane. He believed that coolies working on board the vessel wanted to kill him, and he armed himself with a knife and a club. Medical evidence showed that he was only temporarily deranged, and he was accordingly made over to the naval authorities.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Terrett summoned Mr. E. Neildhardt, of the Medical Hall, 8, Des Vaux Road, before Mr. J. R. Wood, last Tuesday, in the Police Court, for selling a certain kind of poison in a careless way, that is to say, without having the bottles labelled "Poison" both in English and Chinese. His Worship found defendant guilty and convicted him, but imposed no penalty, discharging him with a caution.

A MARKIAO has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Comte de Sanguy, and Aakaret, elder daughter of Mr. C. Ewens, senior partner of the firm of Ewens and Harston, solicitors, Hongkong. The Comte de Sanguy is a son of a very old family in Britany. Miss Ewens, who was born in Hongkong, left the Colony when very young and is at present in England. The marriage is fixed to take place on 3rd December.

AS will be recalled by our readers H.E. Hau Shih-chang, Viceroy of Manchuria, asked permission from the Central Government the other day to contract another foreign loan of \$10,000,000 to carry on much needed work in the reorganization of his Viceroyalty. A Peking dispatch now states that the Ministry of Finance has reported adversely on the proposal, as the Viceroyalty may not be able to stand this additional burden. —N. C. D. News.

THE CHINESE "house-boy" has been all at again, as was exemplified in a case which came before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning (17th inst.). The complainant in this case was Mrs. M. S. Northcote, who proceeded against Yung Chuk Sam, a house "boy" in her employ, for assault. It appears that on complaintant's arrival at her house some time yesterday, she ordered the defendant to close a door, which the latter did violently. On being asked to explain his insubordinate conduct, the "boy" struck the complainant on the face. This morning, he was fined \$2, by the magistrate for his cowardly behaviour.

A HAWKER, while walking along Bonham Strand yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and somewhat seriously hurt. Young Sam was sent to the hospital by Inspector Ritchie. The accident took place about noon. A ricksha carrying a European fare was travelling in a westerly direction. Arriving at a certain point the hawker got in the way, presumably in crossing the road, in order to avoid hitting the man with the shafts, the ricksha pulled, and Ngan, pushed the man to one side, causing him to fall. The vehicle was switched to one side, but not in time to get clear of the man, who was struck in falling. When he was picked up there was a nasty wound on his forehead. The ricksha coolie was arrested for negligent driving, and on being brought up in the Police Court this morning was ordered to pay compensation to the hawker.

AT the recent examinations of military cadets who have completed their studies abroad, the Ministry of War made a good working knowledge of Chinese literature a sine qua non, in consequence of which only one cadet who had studied in Europe got "placed" in the First division of twenty-one members, the other twenty below cadets who had studied in Japan, where, of course, the last books had been translated into Chinese. This will be a warning to other cadets now studying in Europe and the United States to pay more attention to the future to the literature of their own country.

TAN SUI, a coolie, of 68, Third Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day on two counts of obtaining and attempting to obtain goods by fraud. On the 17th instant, defendant took an order to the Wing Hop firm, 180, Des Vaux Road, and obtained a supply of fish. The order purported to have come from the Sing Lee shop of 10, Hollywood Road, but which in reality was a forgery. Yesterday, defendant returned with another order to get a fresh supply and this led to his arrest. Defendant explained that each order was given him by a man, who promised to pay him for his services. He did not know that the orders were forged. The case was remanded to allow him to add "that man" and to produce witness.

Mr. Justice Gomperts gave his decision this afternoon in the action brought by D. R. Captain, of 25, Hollywood Road, against J. Telcomall, a trader, of 34, Queen's Road, to recover the sum of \$240.12, being as to \$150 food and goods alleged to have been supplied to defendant and his servant; \$57.60 for a draft purchased for the defendant and sent to Hyderabad, and \$5.50 goods sold to the defendant. Telcomall's cross-action was to recover \$54.57 balance for money, less and goods supplied. His Lordship gave judgment for Telcomall for \$144.45 and costs which was put at \$100. Mr. J. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for Captain, while Mr. J. H. Gardner, of Messrs. Baines and Ross, represented Telcomall.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH FRIDAY NOVEMBER 13 1908.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadouris & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 3.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF PENSUM COUPON TAKEN TODAY.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	150,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000	\$1,000,774	Interim of 5/- for first half year (Ex ex) 1/9/08-3/1/09	5/- X	\$385 buyers London \$381.50
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,150,757 \$411,000	\$100	\$14 for 1907	7/- X	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$150,000 \$100,000 \$50,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	6 X	Tls. 87.5 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,400	\$150	\$100	\$100,000 \$50,478 \$10,000	\$10,000.012	Final of 5/- making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	18 X	\$785 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$60	\$100,000 \$50,000 \$10,000	\$100,765	5/- and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 X	\$167.5
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$60	\$100,000 \$50,000 \$10,000	\$100,411	5/- and bonus \$2 for 1906	52 X	\$98 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$100,000 \$50,000	\$100,000	\$1 for 1906	8 X	\$930
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$2,000,000 \$100,000	\$10,000	\$1 for 1906	...	\$15 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$50	\$50	\$7,000 \$2,000,000 \$100,000	\$10,000	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	70 X	\$150 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$15,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$17,755	\$1 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	75 X	\$98 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only (Ex ex) ex 1/9/08-16-15, 154.	56 X	\$155 \$20
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 15 for account 1908	75 X	\$45 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$100,812	Final of 5/- making \$1 for 1907 and Interim of 15/- (No. 10) for 1908.	6 X	45/- \$15
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	\$100,812	1/- for year ending 30.6.08	4 X	\$150 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$100,869	Final of Tls. 15 making Tls. 15 for 1907	11 X	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$50,000	Dr. 329,471	48 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$115 sellers
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 none	Dr. 315,321	1/- for 1907	...	\$100 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 10 (Ex) for year ending 31.3.06
MINING.								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 6025

第十二月十年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

五拜禮 號三十月一十英港香

30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,020,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORE \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
E. Shellim, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Greson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. | R. Shaw, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. | Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
C. S. Gubay, Esq. | Slade.
W. Helms, Esq. | H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
C. R. Lenkemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

=ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.O.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 1 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " " 4 " " "
For 3 " " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,255,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROP'TORE
TORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 1 per cent.

For 6 " " 4 " " "

For 3 " " 3 " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [26]

NEEDLANDSHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ,
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL F. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND F. 5,772,224.44

(about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Sambung, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Patrorean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan, Palembang, Kolin, Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasina.

Correspondents at Macassar, Fombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

Do 6 do. 4% do.

Do 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1908. [27]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.

KOBE. TIENTSIN.

OSAKA. PEKIN.

NAGASAKI. NEWCHUANG.

LONDON. DALNY.

LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK. ANTUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO. LIOVANG.

HONOLULU. MURDEN.

BOMBAY. TIE-LING.

SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" " " 4% "

" " " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [28]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Taiwan Tsingtao Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Kongligliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

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S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

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Robert Warshaw & Co.

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Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

J. S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Köln

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank

München

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Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [31]

ENTIMATIONS.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT-DOOR TO

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class

Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg

to notify the Public and their Numerous

Customers that a Clearance Sale of their

new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked

down for 10%.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the

Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well

known Boots and Shoes by the Regal Shoe

Co.

In addition to the above there are many

Side Linens marked at most moderate prices,

which cannot fail to be of interest, and an

inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [32]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar

at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and

Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPEZ,

C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,

Hongkong,

Details.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. Ru l Moyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 18th November.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GODET" Capt. B. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Minssen	THURSDAY, Noon, 3rd December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"Borneo" Capt. F. Semblit	Middle of November.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

(8)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MARENGO, MARSAILLES, VIA PORTS	... DUMBEA	Boyer	23rd Nov., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS	... TOUNRANE	Laocelin	24th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMAND BEHIC	... GIRAUD	Guionnet	7th Dec., P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMAND BEHIC	... GIRAUD	Guionnet	8th Dec., at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1908.

(14)

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLE, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINAWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " 39 "

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed. Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....15 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS " 20 "

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

1 CORSE 26th Nov. 1 AMIRAL DUPERRE 11th Jan., 1909.

AMIRAL MAGOM 4th March.

1 New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement; 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

(15)

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

19

HONGKONG-WU CHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-CHI" mail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

(16)

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 98 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 87.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 25 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

"PERSEUS" THE CORVETTE.

A LINE WITH OLD JAPAN.

The corvette "Perseus" (Dedalus II), which for over 24 years has acted as instructional tender to the Devonport torpedo school, has been sold to a firm of German shipbreakers, and will make her last voyage at the end of the month. This vessel, which in the sixties was considered one of the finest and smartest of corvette craft, formed part of the squadron of British men-of-war which in Sept., 1864, bombarded the fort at the entrance to the Japanese Island Sea. With six other British ships of war the "Perseus" formed one of the international fleet—British, French, Dutch, and American. It was A. J. Kingston, with Lieutenant F. J. Pill, who in the gathering darkness on Sept. 5, after the action against the Japanese shore batteries had been in progress for two and a half hours, took on himself the responsibility of landing a party from his ship, who forthwith spiked most of the guns in one of the batteries. On the following day, the "L. & C. Express" relates, the attack by the fleet was continued, and a couple of days later the British admiral received the Japanese capitulation. The "Perseus" had only two wounded in the bombardment, but the vessel was badly holed by round shot, which in some cases behaved in a very erratic manner. One entering near the waterline deflected upwards and passed through the gunroom table, which was laid for breakfast, scattering its contents, and thence through the carpenter's cabin and deck planking, finally rolling along the upper deck. It is noteworthy that the gunner of the "Perseus", Mr. Cockman (now retired chief gunner), who formed one of the spiking party, was afterwards attached to the New Naval College at Tokyo, and assisted to lay the foundation of the system of training in the Japanese navy.

The "Perseus" was afterwards under the late Sir Henry Keppel's command—in 1869—when he received news of a Chinese outrage at Swatow. Instantly he determined on action, and the "Perseus", with other ships, was despatched to punish the semi-piratical villages who had attacked a British naval party. Commodore Oliver J. Jones was sent out with this advance force, and without waiting for his chief or for reinforcements he took matters into his own hands, landed a detachment, burnt two or three villages, inflicted considerable loss on the inhabitants, and had his men on board again before the reinforcements could reach him.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 14th November, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WINE AND SPIRITS,

Comprising—

PORT WINE, DUNDEE WHISKY, ROYAL CROWN SCOTCH WHISKY, AMERICAN RYE WHISKY, PERNOD & FILS CHAMPAGNE, MARIE BRIZARD and ROGER COGNAC, CURMILL & CO'S COGNAC, MARASCHINO, ANISSETTE, APRICOT BRANDY, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctiohers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

(17)

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.—Signal.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and a DOME below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and a DOME below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and a DOME below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Aberdeen.

Wan Chai.

Stanley.

Cape Collinson.

Sha Tin Kok.

Tin Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Hydrographic Office.

P. G. W. Director.

10th July, 1907.

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU" 1,900 tons; 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN" 1,900 tons; 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

GREAT

CASH SALE

of

Household

Furnishing

Goods.

Now Proceeding.

ART MUSLINS.
ART SERGE.BEDSTEADS
BLANKETS.
BEDSPREADS.CARPETS.
CANDLE-SHADES.
COIR MATTING.
COOKING
UTENSILS.
CREPES
CRETONNES.
CROCKERY.
CRUMB CLOTHS.
CUSHIONS.
CURTAINSFENDERS.
FIRE IRONS.
FURNITURE.LINOLEUMS.
LAMP SHADES.

RUGS.

SATEENS.
STAIR LINENS.
STOVES.

& CO. & CO.

GREAT

BARGAINS.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Moungoo, 7th November, 1908.

Intimation.

FOUND.

WIRE-HAIRED TERRIER PUP (black and white, age two or three months). Owner can have same on paying for advertisement.

Apply to—
J. HENNESSY SETH,
c/o Percy Smith & Seth,
5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [98]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
ST. ANDREW'S BALL 30th November, 1908, and.

TWO PRACTICE DANCES,
WEDNESDAY, 18th and 25th November,
from 5 to 7 P.M.

SCOTSMEN (Naval, Military, or Members of the Civil Community) desiring to Subcribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the Secretary.

No Scotsman can attend the Dance and Practices but as a Subcriber.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [98]

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.

THE Undesignated having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.

CRUZ, BASTO & CO.,
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [98]

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO. LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TAMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [98]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS. It is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.
London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half-hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at op. Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [98]

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s. each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Gun, Combination Gun, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [988]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORRESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support; and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorress will also, be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Handwriting, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Intimation.

FOUND.

AL FRESCO FETE
in aid of the Funds of the
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE
PAUL.

Under the Most Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard,
to be held in the

COMPOUND of the ROMAN CATHOLIC
CATHEDRAL.

ON
SUNDAY,
15th November, 1908, from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission Ticket..... \$1.00
which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion on the evening of the Fete only.

THE public is respectfully invited to inspect the various stalls from 2 to 7 P.M. on the 15th inst.

Tea and Cakes will be served during the afternoon.

By kind permission of the Commanding Officer, and Officers of the Band of the 13th Rajput Rifles will play from 9 to 11 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained from to-day at Messrs. Graca & Co., 27, Des Voeux Road, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on Sunday, the 15th inst., from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and at the Gate on the night of the Fete.

PROGR'MME
FOR
SUNDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1908.

1. Large..... Opera Xerxes..... Handel
2. Fantasia..... Dans un Cathédral

3. Estremezzo..... Cavalleria Rusticana..... Mascagni
4. Corset Solo..... The Lost Chord..... Sullivan

5. Riveria..... Euphonia Solo..... L'Amour
6. Grand March..... Scipio..... Ex Opera
"Portuguese Anthem."
"God Save the King."

Hongkong, 12th November, 1908. [98]

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3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at op. Week Days.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND MACAO.

GOVERNOR'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
Co., &c., &c.
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S GOLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the Chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

[33]

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY.—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY.—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents: Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.
On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. JUNGINGER, a son.

On November 5, 1908, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. F. J. TOOKER, a daughter.

On November 6, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of F. SCHLESINGER, a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday, November 9, 1908, at Shanghai, JOHN THORPEN FORD, youngest son of Vernon Ford, Esq., of couch View-Lodge, Southsea, to ETHEL MARY ST. CLAIR, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major General Jamet Davis, A.M.S.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 13th October was delivered in London on the 13th inst.

THE English Club at Manila celebrated the King's birthday by a brilliant inaugural festival in its new premises.

POLICEMAN PINCOTT, of the Water Police Station, prosecuted a coolie for allowing a pony to stray on the public road during the night. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5, in default a fort-night in gaol.

TRANSMISSION ACCIDENT.

CARGO-COOLIE INJURED.

It is very probable that the anniversary of the birth of Dom Manuel II, the King of Portugal, on the 13th inst., will be made the occasion for an official visit by the leading authorities at Hongkong to Macao. When the Governor of Macao, H.E. Alves Rocadas, passed through Hongkong to take up his appointment at the Portuguese Settlement he paid a formal visit to Sir Frederick Lugard at Mountain Lodge, being later entertained by Rear-Admiral Stokes and Mrs. Stokes at the Admiralty Bungalow at the Peak. Since the assumption of his administration at Macao, the exigencies of duty prevented the Governor of Hongkong from returning the call to his Portuguese colleague. No more appropriate occasion can be selected by Sir Frederick for the return visit than that contemplated for Sunday, the birthday of the Boy King of Portugal. His Excellency will, of course, be accompanied by his staff, included in the party will also be Commodores Lyons, and Mrs. and Miss Lyons. We have heard also that the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. May will form members of the visiting party to Macao. There is talk that Mr. J. J. Leiria, the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, will be the guest of the Governor of Macao on the occasion of the visit of Sir Frederick on Sunday. When seen by a reporter of this paper this morning Senator Leiria, while confirming the substantial accuracy of our information, was not then in a position to state anything official for publication, inasmuch as, he stated, no definite arrangement had yet been settled. It is reported in naval circles that the British sloop *Clive* will convey the distinguished visitors to Macao.

THE KOWLOON CITY ROAD
"HOLD UP!"

CLEVER CAPTURE BY EUROPEAN DETECTIVE.

Just as we were going to press yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, presiding at the Police Court, entered a conviction against the two coolies, who were brought before him and charged with having been concerned in the robbery of Miss Storr, a missionary lady, on the Kowloon City Road on the evening of the 26th ult.

It was explained during the hearing of the case that just before seven o'clock that evening Miss Storr, who resides at the Victoria Home, Ma-tau-chung, accompanied by six Chinese school-girls, started out to return to the Home in a Yau-ma-ti ferry-boat. The youngest of the girls carried Miss Storr's satchel, which contained something near \$300 in notes, a number of sovereigns, some small change, and a couple of cheques. The party landed safely at Yau-ma-ti and proceeded to walk the remainder of the distance, nearly two miles, along a deserted road. As they were approaching Ma-tau-wai village, which is some little distance from the Home, they were attacked by four men who came up from behind. One of the robbers seized hold of Miss Storr and held her back, two others had their attention occupied in looking after the two eldest girls, who were terror-stricken, while the fourth man relieved the little girl of the satchel. Meanwhile, Miss Storr cried loudly for help, but no help came, and in the darkness the robbers made good their escape.

The outrage was immediately reported to the Police. Detective Sergeant Terrett soon got on the trail of the robbers and before the week was ended he had four men under lock and key. Out of this number two were identified by the lady and they were each sentenced to six months hard labor and recommended for banishment. The charge against the remaining two could not be proved and they were discharged.

Great credit is due to Detective Terrett for the able manner he followed up the clue, which led to such a clever arrest.

GOLF.

The monthly competition for the Captain's Cup took place at Happy Valley between 7th and 9th November. The following cards were returned:

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Capt. Murray 88—12—70
C. F. Dixon 90—13—77
H. C. R. Boucher, R.N. 86—9—77
J. Douglas 90—12—78

24 entries.

POOL.

Staff Surgeon Tomlinson 85—16—69
Capt. Murray 88—12—76
C. F. Dixon 93—13—77
H. C. R. Boucher, R.N. 86—9—77
J. Douglas 90—12—78
W. H. Macmillan 85—3—82
A. V. Campbell 94—12—82

11 entries.

WINNER OF CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Winner of Cap. Murray's Cup.

THE calling out of the fire brigade at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as stated in our last issue, was due to a chimney on the roof of 35, Wellington Street taking fire. The blaze was extinguished by the inmates before the arrival of the brigade.

A HAWKER, while walking along Bonham Strand yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and somewhat seriously hurt. "Yeoh Sam" was sent to the hospital by Inspector Ritchie. The accident took place about noon. A hawker carrying a European fare was travelling in a westerly direction. Arriving at a certain point he crossed the road in order to avoid hitting the man with the basket, the ricksha, pulled by Ngan, pushed the man to one side, causing him to fall. The vehicle was switched to one side, but not in time to get clear of the man, who was struck in fall. When he was picked up there was a nasty wound on his forehead.

Mr. Justice Comperis gave his decision this afternoon in the action brought by Dr. R. Captain, of 25, Hollywood Road, against J. Tejoomall, a trader, of 34, Queen's Road, to recover the sum of \$246.72, being as to \$150 food and goods alleged to have been supplied to defendant and his servant; \$37.60 for a draft purchased for the defendant, and sent to Hyderabad, and \$58.52, goods sold to the defendant. Tejoomall's cross-action was to recover \$594.67, balance for money lent and goods supplied. His Lordship gave judgment for Tejoomall for \$141.45 and costs which was put at \$10. Mr. E. J. Grim, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grim, appeared for Captain, while Mr. J. H. Gardner, of Messrs. Britton and Head, represented Tejoomall.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PROPOSED TYPHOON SHELTER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th November.

As a result of the calamity wrought by the typhoon of the 26th July last, Mr. Ng Yum Fui, an expectant prefet here, has submitted a plan to the Viceroy suggesting to select a suitable part of the Canton harbour to be constructed into a typhoon refuge for the native craft to take shelter in case of a typhoon visiting the port. Mr. Ng has also forwarded a plan to the Viceroy for his approval. Mr. Ng the Viceroy stated that it was a wise plan to construct typhoon refuge for the craft in anticipation of accidents and highly commended Ng's idea and plan for the proposed undertaking. But to begin with this important scheme care must be taken in making complete and satisfactory arrangements. For this reason the Shan Hou Chu officials should be instructed, together with the Provincial Treasurer, to consult with the local gentry and the Central Relief Committee in the matter and to give their opinion as to how the project can be best carried out.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

"As the outcome of the recent rioting in Hongkong by the Japanese boycott agitators, the Japanese marine products dealers in this city are apparently in a state of fear that their ears might be lopped off by the members of the "Dare Death Society" of Hongkong, who are, as is stated in the papers, said to have come up to Canton. From the beginning of last week Japanese marine products entirely disappeared from those firms who formerly dealt in these goods, and, moreover, fresh notices are now found posted on the doors of the dealers' shops inscribed with the characters 'To promote native industries, only Chinese sea delicacies are offered for sale.'

AN OFFICIAL'S PROMOTION.

To-day, the Senior Lieutenant Tartar-General Fu took over temporary charge of the Canton Tartar General's yamen from H.E. King Fung, who will leave here in the course of a week for the Capital to take up his new appointment as President of the Imperial Household Department. H.E. King will probably be a passenger on the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiosque*.

THE FLOODS.

This morning a party of the Central Relief Committee proceeded by the steam-launch *Hong Tang* to the Ching Yea district to make an inspection of the embankments which were damaged by the floods and which have now been reconstructed. The Central Relief Committee has during the last few days received letters from various districts which have been devastated by the floods applying for seeds to be given during the winter season.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

A sum of \$1,100, being the amount of subscriptions collected in Shanghai by some of the newspapers there, has been received by the Central Relief Committee towards the flood relief funds.

A DRAMATIC PROCEEDING.

With a view to encourage the railway shareholders to pay their second call of shares in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, under the direction of Sir Chun Tung Liang Cheng, the members of the board of directors of the Company have been warned to pay their instalments not later than the 13th instant while all the other members of the Company, who are shareholders, to deposit their not later than the 8th. Fines will be imposed on anyone in case of failure to pay the money due within the limited period.

OFFICIALISING A RAILWAY.

As no progress has been apparent in the collection of the second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, even when the day fixed for the closing of the lists is about to expire shortly, H.E. Chang Chih Tung, the Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, is said to be determined that the Company should be turned into an official and mercantile concern in order that the road may be completed at an early date without further delay.

WHEN THE TRAIN IS LATE.

ANAH ACCUSED EMPLOYER OF ASSAULT.

The late arrival of his morning tea was the subject discussed in the Police Court this forenoon, between master and servant. The trouble, if trouble it is to be called, was of a trifling nature, and Mr. Wood dealt with it accordingly.

An 'anah was the complainant, and she prosecuted her employer—a foreman, residing at Marco Juncos—for assault on the 13th inst. It was stated by the anah that on that morning her master complained that he did not get his tea in time, at 7 a.m., and called her. She retorted, "If you don't give me any tea then how do you expect me to get tea ready?" Defendant, she said, pushed at her, struck her, and chased her out of the house. She had not been back. Her clothes were still in the house, and she wanted them.

Defendant denied striking complainant. He had complained repeatedly about his tea being late. For the last few mornings she brought up the tea when she liked. On the day in question he saw her in the act of pouring out the hot water. He went up to her, took away the kettle, and told her to leave the house. He had been in the Colony for thirty years and had struck nobody, except tea, I suppose. His Lordship considered that defendant had too high a sense of his own importance. The very fact that he was put on the stand of witness, being brought to Court, was a sufficient punishment. He discharged the anah and told defendant to pay her.

SIMPLY IN WOMEN MALTREATED.

TIED AND ROBBED OF THEIR VALUABLES.

In Shau-ki-wan harbour last evening two women were maltreated and relieved of their valuables by robbers, who succeeded in making good their escape with the loot.

At about half-past seven o'clock two men appeared on the beach and hired a sampan to take them, so they ordered to the other side of the harbour. There were two women on board the boat—mother and daughter—the mother working the oars and the daughter paddling at the bow. When the boat had got some little distance out in the harbour the women were ordered to make for another point instead. In a few minutes another order was given. On this occasion the women were ordered to steer for a junk which lay at anchor at the entrance to the harbour. The boat people naturally suspected nothing, and steered the boat in that direction. A few yards away from the junk the two passengers rose from their seats as if making preparations to jump the junk once alongside. Instead of that both women were suddenly seized, and pressed to the bottom of the boat. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and their bangles, rings and hair ornaments removed, as also a quantity of clothing found in the boat.

The robbers then took charge of the boat and rowed it alongside the junk which they boarded, pushing the sampan away as they did so. The junk sailed out of the harbour immediately afterwards. In answer to the cries of the women other sampans went to their rescue and the unfortunate women were freed from their bindings. The matter was reported to Inspector Cameron, at Shau-ki-wan Police Station.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MR. TANG SHAO-YI ON THE SITUATION.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi* credits Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Chinese Commissioner now in Tokyo, for the following opinions:

Regarding the relations between Japan and China, Mr. Tang says that during the three weeks since he arrived to Tokyo, he has had occasion to meet prominent Japanese officials and private gentlemen, and exchanged views with them in regard to means for promoting friendly between the two countries. In an interview with Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and Count Komura the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he took special pains to explain the real situation of China, and was deeply impressed on learning of Japan's sincere intentions towards his country. He was very happy to find that the way was opened for a conciliatory feeling and an increase in the friendship between the two nations.

On the Manchurian question Mr. Tang noted that it was believed by some that the Chinese Government was disinterested with the attitude of the Japanese Government. This opinion was, however, incorrect. Such was not the case. Only a short time had elapsed since the Russo-Japanese War, and the questions pending between the two countries concerning Manchuria were not of such a nature as could be solved in such a short time.

THE FLOODS.

Regarding the causes for dissatisfaction in China, Mr. Tang wants to know that the relations now existing between the two countries are very satisfactory, as he had already mentioned. If there was one cause more than another which had given rise to a feeling of resentment in China, it was the *Tatsumi* incident. Count Hayashi, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, might have been forced by public opinion in Japan to take the course adopted. As a matter of fact, the origin and circumstances of this incident as put forward by China were unfortunately not appreciated by the Japanese. This was due to the lack of a means of bringing public opinion in the two countries to better understanding. When his opinion was sought by the Chinese Government on the question of the *Tatsumi* affair, he replied that from the stand-point of international law, China was in the wrong, but from a moral point of view China was in the right. Subordinate officials of the two countries, not understanding the motives of the higher authorities, are apt to abide too narrowly by the letter of the law. In consequence, questions arose between the two countries which threatened to involve both Governments in discord. The authorities must in both cases exercise due care for the prevention of such evils.

As he had repeatedly pointed out, the relations between the Governments of the two countries were very satisfactory, but it was a matter of great difficulty to establish a better mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote a conciliatory spirit among them. It was the duty of men of intelligence in both countries to strive to establish a better understanding, and thus maintain the peace of the Orient. *Japan Chronicle*.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:

Club. P. W. L. D. P. Percent.

Civil Service 2 3 0 100%

THE PROPOSED AMERICAN-CHINESE ALLIANCE.

COUNT OKUMA INTERVIEWED.

THE "NEW YORK HERALD" ON JAPANESE OPINION.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *New York Herald*, recently cabled, that newspaper the substance of an interview he had with Count Okuma at his Waseda home. After discussing at length conditions in China, Count Okuma was quoted as saying, of the suggestion for closer and more active relations on the part of the United States towards China—

"The policy of the United States through out its entire history precludes the likelihood of that Government ever entering into political alliances with other nations. America's geographical position renders alliances of that character unnecessary. The wisdom of her statesmen in keeping free from international entanglements has been most valuable to the United States and it is hardly to be conceived that this traditional policy will ever be abandoned. When, therefore, the suggestion is made that the United States form an alliance with China or any other nation, we know there is nothing political involved in the proposal. But while carefully avoiding becoming involved in the politics of other nations, America has always stood for justice to weaker nations. This spirit gave birth to the Monroe doctrine in the interest of struggling American republics. It has always been actively manifested in America's relations with Japan. It was especially declared in America's first Treaty with Japan and is strongly set forth in America's Treaty with China. America's national and international policy may be summed up in the two words, Justice and Justice. As I understand the proposal advanced by the *New York Herald* for a rapprochement between the United States and China, it is that this American national and international policy be actively manifested towards China during the critical period of her development. That sort of interest on the part of America towards China would be heartily welcomed by Japan, which is sincerely desirous of China's advance and development into a self-reliant nation. Personally I heartily approve of America's most active interest along those lines. It would be very valuable to China and would also greatly benefit Japan, America, and the rest of the world. No thinking Japanese can object to such close relationship between the great republic, always Japan's friend, and our neighbour whose interests are so largely our interests. I cannot emphasize too strongly that Japan's policy towards China is Peace, Justice, and Friendship, and that Japan will be found always ready to co-operate with other Powers in promoting China's welfare."

In a leading editorial which has attracted widespread attention throughout America, the *New York Herald*, commenting upon this interview with Count Okuma and upon similar expressions from other prominent Japanese publicists, says—

"No one could desire more emphatic testimony to the soundness of the *Herald*'s campaign in favour of closer relations between the United States and China than is set forth in the remarkable and masterly dispatch published in the *Herald* from its special correspondent in Tokyo, Mr. Ohl. One of the arguments, indeed the sole serious argument, put forward by the opponents of the rapprochement idea has been the assertion that the conclusion of a formal agreement between the United States and China would be regarded as a *causa belli* by Japan. But the *Herald* has maintained that Japan had no such thought and would not take offence at an arrangement designed to promote peace in the Far East and to contribute to the development of China. Proof, convincing from every point of view, that the *Herald*'s affirmation was and is well-founded; and that Japan has no idea of resenting in principle such rapprochement, is supplied in Mr. Ohl's able dispatches quoting Count Okuma and other leaders of Japanese thought. These interviews should allay the quivering timidity of old forebears in America who evidently still live in the days of George Washington."

"The rapprochement suggestion is envisaged as an admirable solution of questions raised by China's reawakening and forthcoming economic development by the foremost representative moulders of thought in Japan. It is endorsed by such a leader of Japanese public opinion as Count Okuma, recognised chief of the Progressive party, who is justly regarded as one of the greatest, most intellectual, and broad-minded statesmen in Japan to-day, indeed one of the foremost thinkers of the world. It is commanded by such an experienced observer of political events as Mr. Ichiro Totsutomi, Editor and Proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, a journalist whose epoch-making work "The Future Japanese" exercised a powerful influence upon the minds of the Japanese of some twenty years ago, and one who is the sincere friend of peace, for he defended, in the *Kokumin*, the Portsmouth Treaty in vigorously that an infatuated populace attempted to wreck the publishing office of his paper. It is approved by such a recognised authority upon foreign politics and Chinese affairs as Mr. Mochizuki, formerly member of the Japanese Diet, and by many other leaders of thought in the Island Empire of the Far East. And it is equally strongly endorsed by other men who may be regarded as representative of Japan's best thought."

"These men regard the question of American-Chinese relations from the elevated standpoint of the statesman, not from the depression where the word politician always takes his stand. It is very certain they would never be party to any sacrifice of Japanese interests. But they realise also that American interests in Asia are already too vast and too essential for the United States to neglect them. They admit that rapprochement between America and China is advisable, indeed inevitable, and that statesmen they seek to utilise conditions that cannot be avoided by demanding the acceptance of the

proposition be enlarged, that it be developed into an American-Japanese-Chinese understanding. Instead of attempting stubbornly and uselessly to row against the irresistible current, the best thought of Japan would row with it.

"Nothing could show more clearly both the clear-sighted, well-conceived policy of the Japanese and the vital necessity and far-reaching consequences of the American-Chinese rapprochement advocated by the *Herald*. The idea has taken firm root not only in this country, and in China, but also in Japan. Nothing now can prevent the tree from attaining full growth and bearing rich fruit."—*Japan Chronicle*.

BOUNDS FOR LHASA.

AN INLUMINATED AND PROGRESSIVE CHINESE OFFICIAL.

His Excellency Wen Tsung Yu, the new Junior Amban of Tibet, is in Singapore on his way to Lhasa—the Forbidden City and the City of Golden Homes. He arrived from Hongkong, on November 3rd, on board of the steamer *Austria*, and leaves, this afternoon, for Calcutta.

He was enjoying a cigar on the verandah of Mr. Wang Ah Fook's residence, in Kampong Java Road, when found by a representative of the *Strait Times* with whom he quickly renewed an acquaintance, formed several years ago, in the interior of China, when Taotai Wen was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs under the Viceroy of Canton.

He explained that, in the Imperial Edict, it was ordered that he should make the journey by road from Peking, but as that would take, at least six months, the Senior Amban, the late Viceroy of Szechuan, memorialised the Throne requesting that he should proceed to his destination via Calcutta in order that he might arrive at Lhasa as early as possible. The Senior Amban is on his way to the Forbidden City, having started about two months ago from Chengtu. The Lamas made a strong protest against the appointment as he was the person who suppressed a rebellion, four years ago, on the borders of Tibet and Szechuan.

Asked what his first duty would be upon his arrival, His Excellency said that he would open Gyangtsé and Gartok to trade, and would then endeavour to do a little good in the way of educating the people. But that would be a difficult matter, and the change would be very slow.

"My idea," he said, "of instituting reforms is to turn the heads of the people by education. The change is slow, but it is permanent. At present there are six schools in Lhasa where the Tibetan and the Chinese languages are taught, while a paper is published every ten days giving news in colloquial Tibetan and Chinese. I have six secretaries with me, who were students of Queen's College, Hongkong, and they will be able to acquire the language quicker than others would. As you know, I place no trust in interpreters. I must deal with the people direct, and in order to do that I have to learn the language. But still, I fear I cannot do much unless I am allowed to stay there after my term of three years."

Asked if he anticipated trouble of any kind, His Excellency said he had no fear of that. What some people would despatch troops to accomplish he would attain by education. "But in the event of a revolt such as that reported from Shanghai?"

"Then of course, we would call upon the soldiers."

"Can you account for that revolutionary outbreak?"

"It is difficult to say. The Junior Amban, His Excellency Lien Yu, who was sent to Lhasa four years ago is now acting as Senior Amban, and he has been always most friendly disposed towards the Tibetans. Some time ago, when the appointment of His Excellency Chen Feng was announced, the Lamas sent a protest against the decision of the Peking authorities to send him to Tibet, and it was only quite lately that this protest appeared in the Chinese papers. Possibly some imaginative correspondent wished to secure an exclusive report for his paper."

"How long will it be before assistance can arrive?"

"My senior colleague is taking with him 3,000 well-trained soldiers, and he ought to be in Lhasa in a couple of months."

"And you?"

"Oh, no, I don't take any. I never trouble myself about them. When I leave here I go direct to Calcutta and up to Darjeeling where the difficult part of my journey commences. I have to go over the passes of the Himalaya mountains, and I fear it is a little too late now as they will be blocked with snow and ice. If so, I must remain at Darjeeling. The British Minister in Peking has wired to the Viceroy of India to have me escorted as far as the Chinese frontier and from there the Acting Senior Amban will see me safely to Lhasa. In a month from to-day I hope to be in the Sacred City. Moreover I am the first Chinese Amban appointed as, since the beginning of the present Dynasty, some three hundred years ago, the office has always been held by a Manchu. I shall do my best to improve the condition of the country and of the people, and see if something cannot be done to develop the resources of China's sole protectorate."

And His Excellency turned on another cigar and chatted of China and the Chinese.

A WASHINGTON dispatch, of 9th inst., to the *N. C. D. News*, says: Mr. Tait in an interview with a newspaper correspondent says that what he most welcome in the position for which he has been chosen, is the opportunity offered to be of help to the Philippines and to China. President Roosevelt has sent a letter to the newspaper in which he says that the question of credit (i.e. with reference to Mr. Tait's bringing up the Philippines) will be considered, and

SOIL OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Davan, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Friday, says the *Bombay Gazette* of 24th ult., heard the suit brought by the Yokohama Specie Bank against Ratanabai and others, in which the plaintiffs argued that the third defendant, Ismail Kadurbooy, may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs; that in default of payment, the Duncan Road property, which had been mortgaged, may be sold and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the debt; and that it may be declared that the proceedings in Suit 399 of 1906 were not binding on the plaintiffs; that the third defendant, as the ostensible owner of the property, had mortgaged the whole of the property validly to the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co., and that the mortgage created by third defendant was valid to the extent of his own interest, etc. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. R. Terashina, instructed by Messrs. Bhatshanker, Kanga, and Girishkali, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Ruston Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Jangir and Servai, appeared for the first and second defendants. The other defendants did not appear.

The plaintiffs stated that one Mansukhmal Lalibbooy was indebted to the firm of R. S. N. Talati and Co. in the sum of Rs. 50,000. The third defendant was in need of money in order to complete the purchase; it was agreed that R. S. N. Talati and Co. should lend him Rs. 6,500, and Mansukhmal should cause Ismail Kadurbooy to deposit with the firm of Talati and Co. to Mansukhmal, who should hand the same to the third defendant, and the conveyance in respect of the property was signed on the day the money was paid. In March 1906, Mansukhmal, on behalf of the third defendant, deposited the conveyance with Talati and Co., as an equitable mortgage for the whole amount due by the third defendant to Mansukhmal, and by the latter to Talati and Co. In July 1906, it was agreed between the third defendant and Mansukhmal that Talati and Co. should give the third defendant one year's time for repayment of Rs. 5,700 on his executing a legal mortgage. Since the mortgage could be executed, the first two defendants filed a suit in the High Court against Ismail Kadurbooy to have it declared that they were the real owners of the property in Duncan Road, and that the third defendant was not the owner thereof. On the 14th July 1906, the third defendant executed in favour of Talati and Co., the mortgage of the property. In November 1906, Talati and Co. deposited with the plaintiffs the mortgage deed as security for a large sum of money, and later on executed an assignment of the property to the plaintiffs. In April 1907, the firm of Talati and Co. became insolvent. By a letter of 3rd July 1907, the plaintiffs for the first time heard of the suit filed by the first two defendants. Plaintiffs said that, at the date of the mortgage to Talati and Co., the third defendant was the ostensible owner of the Duncan Road property, and the firm of Talati and Co. had no notice that any other person had interest in the property. They submitted that the mortgage in favour of Talati and Co. was binding on the property and on the interest of the first two defendants. Plaintiffs also charged that the third defendant, having mortgaged the property, colluded thereafter with the first two defendants and allured an *ex parte* decree to be passed against him, though he had a good defence to the suit.

The first two defendants, in their written statement, said that the third defendant's name was Mahomed Ismail Mooshi. They denied that he was in or prior to July 1906 the real or ostensible owner of the property in question. He was a broker on a small scale in tea, and had passed through the Insolvency Court about the time referred to. They filed a suit against him, but were unable to serve the summons upon him until 3rd August 1906. Defendants were unaware as to when the document annexed to the plaint was executed. They were unaware as to who the plaintiffs came to know of the High Court suit, and the allegation as to the third defendant allowing an *ex parte* decree to be passed against him was misleading. Defendants denied that, at the time of the mortgage, the third defendant was the ostensible owner of the property, and they did not admit that, at that date, Talati and Co. had no notice that any other person had an interest in the property. They charged the firm of Talati and Co. that at that date they were aware that the defendants were the only persons interested in the property. They denied that the mortgage was binding on the property or the interests of these defendants. The mortgage was executed during the active prosecution of the High Court suit in which the right to the property was specifically in question. They submitted that the alleged mortgage did not in any way affect their right to the property. The third defendant did not defend the suit, because he knew that he had no defence to it. They denied that the firm of Talati and Co. ever applied to be made parties to the suit, and those defendants did not know of the assignment until long after the decree had been passed in their favour.

The hearing was proceeded with.

The Japanese Diet has been convened on December 27. The Emperor left Tokyo on 9th inst. to witness the grand military manoeuvres which are to be held in the three prefectures of Okinawa, Shikoku, and Nara. Four divisions of troops will be engaged in the manoeuvres.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S MONTHLY REPORT TO DIRECTOR.

The following is the report of the General Manager to the Directors of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the four weeks ended October 10:

Gentlemen—I herewith beg to submit my report on your Mining and Milling Operations. The mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work shows a total of 1,030ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 5ft. sinking, 1,415ft. driving, 42ft. crosscutting, and 150ft. of prospecting work, as against 855ft. for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

Bukit Komai, 510ft., Level, Drive South—This end has been driven 7ft., making a total of 77ft. The lode 48in. wide is worth 19dwt. per ton.

54-ft. Level, Drive South, Hanging Wall Portion.—To this has been added 12ft., bringing the total to 136ft. The lode 48in. wide, assays 1 dwt.

54-ft. Level, Drive North, Hanging Wall Portion.—This has been taken from 50ft. to 75ft. The lode matter has almost entirely disappeared and has become poor.

The drives North and South in the Hanging Wall Portion are suspended until the drives on the main lode are further advanced; from which later on crosscuts will be put off to prospect the branch.

440-ft. Level, South—Here 11ft. has been driven, making a total of 476ft. The lode has become narrow and poor.

The winze from the crosscut of the main mine below this level has been sunk 5ft., making a total depth of 28ft.

The lode has been struck 12in. wide and worth 1dwt.

34-ft. Level, South, Drive South in Slope.—This has been advanced 7ft., bringing the total to 8ft. The lode 48in. wide, gives a value of 1dwt.

Cross-cutting for Stopes Filling—270ft.

Stopes.—Above the 440 level, 2 stopes, lode 8in. wide and worth 5dwt.

Above the 34-ft. level, 2 stopes, lode 100in. wide and worth 3dwt.

Above the 24-ft. level, 1 stope, lode 60in. wide and worth 4dwt.

STOPE MINE.

163ft. Level, Drive South—This has been extended 29ft., making a total of 142ft. The lode 88in. wide is worth 8dwt.

The drive in the stopes has been taken from 56 to 71ft. on a lode 36in. wide and worth 4dwt.

At 82 ft. from the main drive a crosscut has been put off and at 33ft. connected with Anderson Shaft.

Cross-cutting for Stopes Filling—121ft.

Stopes.—Above the 163ft. level, 2 stopes, lode 100in. wide and worth 12dwt.

ANDERSON SHAFT.

No sinking has been done during the month because of the pumping equipment not being sufficiently strong. Now that the shaft is connected with stopes mine it is intended to rearrange the pumping system.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Level, South of No. 1 Shaft. Here 15ft. has been driven, making a total of 330ft. The lode 48in. wide is worth 1dwt.

No. 2 Level, South from No. 2 Shaft. From the winze below, the drives have been extended 24ft. to the end of the branch. This is now being stopped out.

During the month 3 stopes have been worked on a lode 7in. wide and worth 8dwt.

At surface and underground 450ft. of prospecting work has been done.

General. From the Wilfley Tables 19 tons of concentrates have been won worth 2.17s. per ton.

Preparations are being made to erect a new Headgear over Komai Shaft and to change the pump at Stopes mine.

During any stoppage advantage will be taken to effect necessary repairs.

Office "one", Raub, 18 October, 1908.

The re-arranging of the pump has been effected; a 140-in. die plunger has taken the place of the 12in. at Stopes mine, and the water at Anderson Shaft is now being pumped to the 160 feet level, instead of the surface, and is being easily dealt with by the larger pump at Stopes.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 255 days, producing 1,826 tons of ore.

No. 2 Mill ran 241 days, producing 1,700 tons of ore.

Total—Tons crushed 3,526 tons.

Amalgam Collected 2,245 tons; producing Retorted Gold 883 " " Smelted Gold 867,057 ozs.

Average yield 4.485 dwt.

Total—Tons crushed 3,526 tons.

Amalgam Collected 2,245 tons; producing Retorted Gold 883 " " Smelted Gold 867,057 ozs.

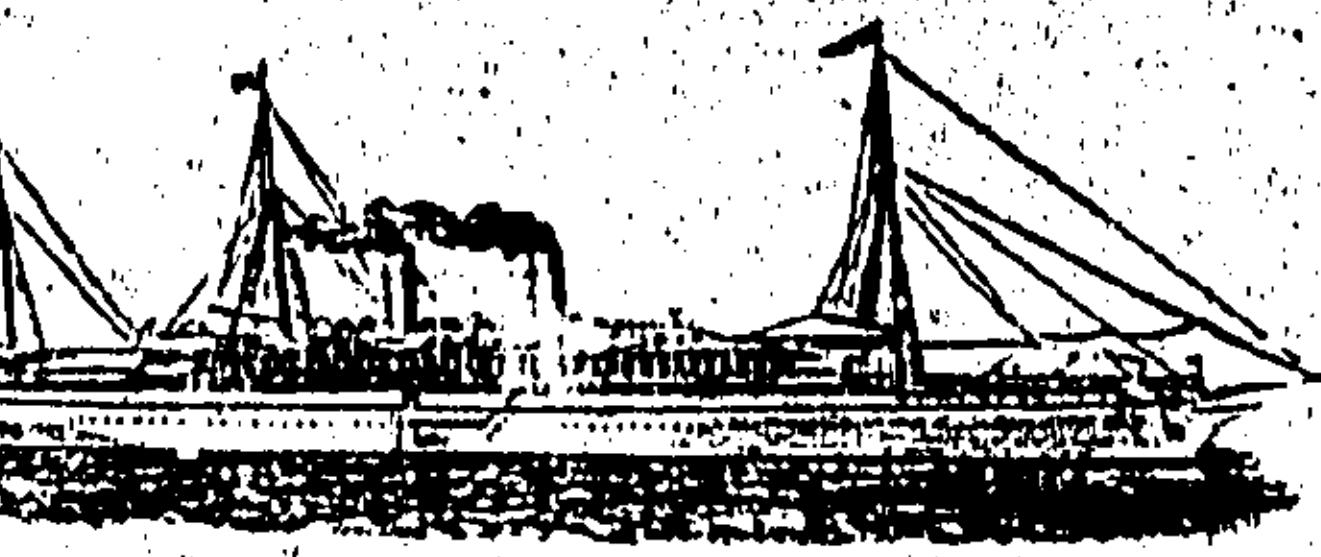
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Total—Tons crushed 3,526 tons.

Amalgam Collected 2,245 tons; producing Retorted Gold 883 " " Smelted Gold 867,057 ozs.

Average yield 4.485 dwt.

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(Subject to Alteration).

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"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 3rd
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPERESS"			Steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE"	at 12, Noon.		

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	WOBANG	SUNDAY, 15th Nov., Daylight
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	THURSDAY, 19th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 20th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	ROOKSANG	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., 1 P.M.

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Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 13th November, 1908.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMER TO SAIL

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	HUPER	15th Nov., 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SEGAN	17th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	TEAN	17th " "
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	CHENAN	17th " "
TIENTSIN	KUANGHOU	19th " "
AMOY & SHANGHAI	MANCHANG	19th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	20th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAKWIN, THURSDAY 1. & AUSTRALIA	CHANGSHA	23rd " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

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AGENTS.

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CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons.	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	1510	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th Nov., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	1510	R. Rodger		SATURDAY, 21st Nov., at Noon.

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

November 7th November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamer.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.

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DOUGLAS LARIAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [979]

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



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S.S. "BRAEMAR" On or about Nov. 21.
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Overland Common Points in the United
States of America and Canada, and also
for the principal ports in Mexico, and
Central and South America.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain	To Sail
Sovereign	6,122	Shotton	Nov. 19
Kumari	6,132	Cowley	Dec. 17
Invicta	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
Bowrie	4,445	Mathis	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED
STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [974]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE
AND PENANG.Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSEMA,
NAFLIS, ELEGHORN and GENOA, also
VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,
ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.(Taking Cargos at through Rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Captain Pedone, will be despatched as above.

TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply toCARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1908. [954]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZ CANAL.

(With liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 1st Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [954]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamer

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. GROVE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every

evening (Sunday excepted).

These fine New Steamers have unexcelled

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fares—Single Journey £4.

Meals £1.50 each.

BRITISH MORPHIA IN CHINA.

NOT MENTIONED IN THE EDICT.

On October 14th Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the edict of the Chinese Government banning the introduction into and manufacture and sale within the Empire of morphine and hypodermic appliances indicated that the suppression of the use of opium implied recourse to other drugs in place thereof; and whether the Foreign Office was in possession of any information to show that this was the case.

Mr. J. A. Pease: The prohibition of the general importation of morphine into China, except on certain conditions, was agreed to by His Majesty's Government in Article XI of the Commercial Treaty between China and Great Britain of 1902. The stipulation contained in that article, that the prohibition should only come into force on all other Treaty Powers agreeing to its conditions, has, however, only recently been fulfilled. The edict has, therefore, no direct connection with the measures adopted for the suppression of the use of opium. Whether the suppression of the use of opium in China, if successfully accomplished, would have, to any extent, the effect indicated in the question is a matter on which my right hon. friend cannot express an opinion. It is not implied in the edict.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGES.

London—Bank T.T.	181
Do. demand	181/16
Do. 4 months' sight	181/16
France—Bank T.T.	215
America—Bank T.T.	43
Germany—Bank T.T.	751
India, T.T.	129
Do. demand	130
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	754
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	74
Japan—Bank T.T.	84
Java—Bank T.T.	103
Bank of England rate	21%
Switzerland—	\$1.63

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE	
Canadian (London) 18th inst.	
German (Cobden) 19th inst.	
Canadian (Empress of China) 19th inst.	
American (America Maru) 21st inst.	
The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. <i>Namur</i> from Cutch and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 17th inst.	
The Java-China-Japan Lin. s.s. <i>Tsukishima</i> left Moji for this port on 17th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on 18th inst., a.m.	
The N. Y. K. s.s. <i>Iyo Maru</i> , American Line, left Shanghai for this port on 12th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst., at daylight.	
The N. Y. K. s.s. <i>Nikko Maru</i> , Australian Line, left Thursday Island, for this port via Manila on 12th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst.	
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. <i>Empress of Japan</i> arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on 12th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 14th inst.	

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 13th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer continues to fall slowly over the S. Philippines, the area of low pressure being apparently almost stationary to the Eastward of the S. part of the Archipelago.

Pressure has increased slightly in Japan, and fallen moderately over N. China. It remains low to the N.E. of Japan, and high along the Upper Yangtze.

Strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. and N.E. gales over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, strong.

Shipping.

Arrivals.	
Delhi, Br. s.s. 4,783, J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., 13th Nov.—Shanghai 13th Nov., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Manila, Gen. s.s. 1,108, J. Minissen, 13th Nov., Melbourne 13th Oct., and Manila 10th Nov., Gen.—M. & Co.	
Tean, Br. s.s. 1,346, Outerbridge, 13th Nov.—Manila 10th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.	
Borneo, Gen. s.s. 1,344, F. Semilli, 13th Nov.—Sandakan 7th Nov., Gen.—M. & Co.	
Doyle, Mart. Jap. s.s. 1,143, R. Oguri, 13th Nov.—Takao 11th Nov., Balant—O. S. K.	
Lockun, Gen. s.s. 1,000, W. Taubert, 13th Nov.—Bangkok 3rd Nov., Rice, Rice and Fish—M. & Co.	
Clearances at the Harbour Office.	
Disbursing for Weihaiwei.	
Admiralty Acre, for Singapore.	
Yunnan, for Moli.	
Document for Saigon.	
Malta, for Hongkong.	
China, for Shanghai.	
Safe, Mails, for Kobe.	
Shipping, for Swatow.	

Departures.	
Tsingtao, for Shanghai.	Nov. 13.
Haifeng, for Swatow.	
Wankha Kour, for Hongkong.	
Chao, w.g. for Shanghai.	
Chiyuan, for Manila.	
Wakanoya Maru, for Bombay.	
Chingking, for Tibet.	
Passenger arrivals.	
Per Tsan, from Manila—Messrs. Tow, Wissbrun, Colder, Galt, Carpenter, Dixon, Marables, Dr. Moberly, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson.	
Per Manila, for Hongkong from Sydney—Lieut. B. Grant-Duff, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Benecke, from Fr. Wilh. Hafen—Miss F. and Mrs. Weber, from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sleper, Mr. H. Engster, and Mrs. E. Wetherward, from Simpsonhafen—Mr. Wenzel, from German New Guinea—9 Chinese.	
Per Delhi, from Shanghai for London via New York—Mr. E. W. Reid, for London—Mr. D. C. Dick, child and maid, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Wilson and child, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow Wheeler and infant, Mr. W. Coulthard, Lieut.-Comdr. M. E. Hern, Miss Knight, Mrs. Kelly and 2 infants, and Mr. Cockill, for Brindisi—Mr. W. B. Marks and native servant, For Marseilles—Lieut.-Col. McKay, and Mr. R. S. Sale, for Bombay—Messrs. P. Scraibaw and A. C. Abdool, for Singapore—Messrs. E. H. Wills, A. C. Hallinan and A. J. Isral, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Grason, maid and native servant, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Lieut. M. Portman, Mr. A. R. Hager, Capt. F. Knob, Messrs. Moll, Gande, E. H. Spittle, G. Leya, A. E. Fearnley, Mr. and Mrs. Isakson, Mr. Khan's native servant, Gata Singh, Gerson Singh, Mr. F. W. Godding, Rev. and Mrs. C. Atkinson, and Mr. L. C. Atkinson, from Yokohama for London—Mrs. and Miss Annie, and Mrs. J. Robson, for Hongkong—Messrs. E. T. Tullot and J. Dixon, for Bombay—Misses Ride-Haggard, Kirby, and M. E. J. Mistri, from Kobe—Capt. A. A. Smith, for Marseilles—Mr. C. P. Brooks, for Hungkong—Mr. W. A. Dowley.	

Steamers Expected.

Vehicle	From	Agents	Due
Besmond	Singapore	G. L. & Co	Nov. 14
E. F. Ferdinand	Singapore	S. W. & Co	Nov. 14
Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	Nov. 15	
Canton	Shanghai	M. & Co	Nov. 15
Aldenbach	Waini	G. L. & Co	Nov. 15
Meinam	Singapore	M. M. & Co	Nov. 16
Scandin	Singapore	H. A. L. & Co	Nov. 16
Lenox	Shanghai	C. P. R. Co	Nov. 17
Nansing	M. M. & Co	Nov. 17	
Tikini	Japan	C. J. L. & Co	Nov. 18
Emp. of China	Colombo	M. & Co	Nov. 19
America Maru	T. K. K.	Nov. 21	
Nikko Maru	Thursday	N. Y. K.	Nov. 23
Takao Maru	Y. K.	Nov. 24	
Monteagle	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Dec. 3

Coins must not be used for sealing. The Clerks of the Post Office are forbidden to seal parcels for the public, or to affix stamps on letters or parcels.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia—

19th November, at 3.30 A.M.

27th November, at 11.30 A.M.

3rd December, at 8.30 P.M.

A Mail will close for—

Manila—Per *Rowd*, 16th Nov., 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Kora*, 16th Nov., 10 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Copri*, 14th Nov., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via *Tuticorn*—Per *Edith*, 14th Nov., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Arrow*, 14th Nov., 11 A.M.

Swatow—Per *Haiton*, 14th Nov., 1 P.M.

Macao—Per *Sad Tai*, 14th Nov., 1.15 P.M.

Singapore—Per *Invicta*, 14th Nov., 4 P.M.

Hainan—Amoy, 14th Nov., 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai—Per *Boeuf*, 14th Nov., 5 P.M.

Amoy, 14th Nov., 5 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Joshie*, 14th Nov., 5 P.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per *Huoh*, 14th Nov., 5 P.M.

Amoy—Per *Tilimak*, 15th Nov., 2 P.M.

Salagon—Per *Tsillini*, 15th Nov., 5 P.M.

Tientsin—Per *Kewlow*, 15th Nov., 5 P.M.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per *Nashua*, 15th Nov., 5 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Kafong*, 20th Nov., 5 P.M.

Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Perman*, 21st Nov., 11 A.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Changku*, 23rd Nov., 5 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via *Tuticorn*—Per *Tourane*, 24th Nov., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per *Iyo Maru*, 24th Nov., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Kangwo Maru*, 24th Nov., 5 P.M.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Nikko Maru*, 25th Nov., 11 A.M.

Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per *Yucca*, 27th Nov., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kookang*, 27th Nov., NOON.

Kowloon.

GRAND CANTON.

Bolden, S. J.

Cale, W. M.

Chausse, Mr. and Mrs.

Date, E. G.

Daniel, F. W.

Daniel, W. J.

Davies, F. O.

Day, E. W.

Gay, G. M.

Hugh, Dr. L.

Lack, S.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *America*, 16th Nov., 11 A.M.

Manila, Yap, Fr. Wilhelmsen, Simpson, Herberts, Malib, Brisban, Sydney and Melbourne—Per *Mania*, 16th Dec., 4 P.M.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Bagnay, Mrs. H.

Bullish, Mr.

Barby, O.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.—Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPRT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$115	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$25,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of 1/- for first half year @ ex 1/9-31/4-2007	58 1/2	\$81 buyers London £81 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	£4,000 \$150,000	£10,223	£2 (London 3/6) for 1907	...	150
MARINE INSURANCE.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,560,000 \$232,737 \$411,000	None	\$14 for 1907	78 1/2	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 £150,000 £105,47	Tls. 163,512	Final of 7/- making 15/- for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 87 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000 \$900,000 \$102,478	\$2,506,011	Final of \$25 making \$45 for 1906 and 1/4 of \$30 for 1907	58 1/2	\$785 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$85,157	£50,763	£12 and bonus £3 for 1906	9 1/2	\$167 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$346,007	£1,72,433	£6 and bonus £2 for 1906	82 1/2	\$98 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$31,23,941	£428,027	£27 for 1906	8 1/2	\$350
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£15	£70,000 £164,038 £99,000	£1,035	£1 for 1906	...	\$25 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	£90,000 £31,23,941	Nil	£1 for year ending 30.6.1908	78 1/2	\$31 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	£5	£7,955	£14 for first half-year ending 30.6.1908	78 1/2	\$29 sales	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£1,755 £1,755 £10,000 £24,000	£1,755	£1 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9-11/16-23.12.1907	58 1/2	£35 £20
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	200,000 100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,755 £1,755 £1,755 £1,755	Tls. 4,510 £63,817	Interim of Tls. 1/- for account 1908 Final of 7/- making 15/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for 1908	78 1/2	£15 sellers £12 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,755 £1,755	£0.8	£1 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 1/2	£25 £15 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	£10 £10	£5	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 6,809	Final of £1/- making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 1/2	Tls. 45 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,755 £1,755 £1,755 £1,755	£8 for year ending 31.12.06	£125 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refinery Company, Limited	20,000	£100	£100	£1,755 £1,755	Dr. 5279,371	£8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	£22 sellers
Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	£1,755 £1,755	Dr. 5135,131	£1 for 7/- making 15/- for 1908	...	Tls. 90 sellers
Ferak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 4,173	£1 for 8/- making 15/- for 1908
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.2.08	78 1/2	Tls. 152 sellers
Royal Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1	£1	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1 for year ending 30.6.07	...	£7 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	£25	£25	£1,755 £1,755	£3,720	£1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	£18
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£3,556	Final of £1/- making £3 for 1907	78 1/2	£46 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£384,817	Interim of £4 for account 1908	82 1/2	£92 1/2 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	£10, 100	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 33,742	Final of £1/- making £1/- for 1908	64 1/2	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	£10, 100	£1,755 £1,755 £1,755	Tls. 6,266	Interim of £1/- for account 1908	58 1/2	Tls. 153 1/2 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	£10, 100	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1 for 1907	6 1/2	Tls. 98 buyers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£2 for year ending 30.6.07	56 1/2	£66 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1.8 for 1906	...	£18 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	Interim of £3 for account 1908	8 1/2	180
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	Interim of £3 for account 1908	78 1/2	£94 sellers
Hempshires Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	70 cents for 1907	78 1/2	£92 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1 for 1907	64 1/2	£88 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	£10, 50	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 107,517	Interim of £1/- for account 1908	7 1/2	Tls. 116 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	Interim of £2 for account 1908	9 1/2	£46
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	£1,755 £1,755	£8,807	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.10.1907	38 1/2	Tls. 68 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£9,553	10 cents for year ending 31.7.08	44 1/2	£109 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 8,519	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 60 sellers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 6,303	Tls. 6 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Soy Chon Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	£1,755 £1,755	Tls. 0,003	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 240 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£1/2	£1/2	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	10/- share for 1907 = £1,037	12 1/2	18 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	12/- for 1907	12 1/2	£10 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	£55 sellers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	£3	£3	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	60 cents for 1907	84 1/2	£91 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	58 1/2	£24
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£71	£6	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	10 1/2	£100 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1.30 for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2	£120 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2	£120 buyers
Hall & Holls, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2	£20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£1,755 £1,755	£1,755	£1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	64 1/2	£188 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	£1,755 £1,755	£1,7			